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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 223 *16 November 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

35 Envoys Speak on European Nuclear-Free Zones [BTA] BB 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Calls for Dialogue With United States C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Nov]
Media Views U.S. Role in Antonov Case C 2
NARODNA ARMIYA [14 Nov] C 2
ANTENI Commentary C 3
Filipov Receives Polish Economic Reform Minister C 4
Yordanov Receives Polish Minister of Culture C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Nov]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Officials Welcoming KGB's Chebrikov Reported D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Nov]
Chebrikov Visits North Moravia D 1
Chnoupek Speech to 14th Federal Assembly D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Nov]
Chnoupek To Discuss Trade With Swiss Counterpart D 13
CSSR-Swiss Relations Evaluated D 13
Talks Begin in Bern D 14
CSSR, Hungary Sign 1985 Trade Protocol D 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Poland's Jaruzelski Arrives, Met by Honecker E 1
Honecker, Jaruzelski Talks Open E 1
Honecker Receives Polish Defense Minister 15 Nov E 1
PAP on Siwicki, Hoffmann Remarks E 2
Fischer Notes 'Interest in Cooperation' With U.S. E 2
Honecker Meets Tanzanian Home Affairs Minister E 3
Honecker Remarks on, Message to Ethiopia Reported E 4

HUNGARY

MSZMP CC Sets 13th Congress for 25 March F 1
Finance Officials on New Economic Regulation F 1
Medgyessy Discusses Changes F 1
Hetenyi Interviewed F 3
State Secretary Interviewed F 5
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 7 Nov]
CEMA Raw Material Supply, Development Discussed F 8
[Dobozi in NEPSZABADSAG 13 Nov]
SZOT's Gaspar Writes on Trade Union Activity F 11
[NEPSZAVA 7 Nov]
Japanese CP Delegation Meets Nemeth, Departs F 11
Leaders Send Telegram on Angolan National Day F 12
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Nov]

MSZMP CC Greets 14th Colombian CP Congress F 12
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Nov]
Defense Minister Czinege Leaves for Libya F 12
PPFs' Pozsgay Departs Nicaragua for Mexico F 12

POLAND

PZPR Commission Adopts Internal Control Decisions G 1
Sejm Passes Bills on Agricultural Tax, Freight G 1
Urban Clarifies Statement on Priest's Murder G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU on Trade Unions Future G 2
PDRY Delegation Concludes Visit 15 November G 2
Nasir Muhammad, Others Depart G 2
Communique Reported G 2
Jaruzelski Attends Army Official's Funeral G 2

ROMANIA

Foreign Minister Andrei Meets French Officials H 1
Nicu Ceausescu Complemented on Work for IYY H 1
Development of Medical Facilities Reviewed H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Questioning Continues at Conspiracy Trial I 1
Western Reportage Viewed I 1
[V.V. in BORBA 9 Nov]
Committee for Defending Freedom of Thought Formed I 3
Purpose Viewed [Krajincanic] I 3
Sukrija, Axen Discuss SFRY-GDR Relations I 4
UN Representative Joins Debate on Afghanistan I 5
Trade Union Delegation Holds Talks in Italy I 5
Social Council Debates Organizations' Influence I 6
Admiral Mamula Meets With Slovene Leaders I 6

35 ENVOYS SPEAK ON EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

AU151534 Sofia BTA in English 1451 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA) -- The establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe would help lower the danger of a nuclear war, it would improve the international situation being an important step forward to relieving the European Continent from nuclear weapons: That view was expressed by the 35 representatives of the public from a number of European countries who took the floor at the international meeting on nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, held here yesterday and today.

The envoys of antiwar, antinuclear and peace movements from 17 countries emphasised the ever more tangible share of their movements in the struggle for peace. They discussed various aspects of the idea to set up nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, in the Balkans, and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. They expressed the view that the existing difficulties in the way of denuclearization must be overcome with decisive help from the mass movements.

Many of the statements recommend that the opinions and the stands expressed at the conference be brought to the notice of the respective governments.

Among those who took part in today's discussion was the Bulgarian Metropolitan Pankratiy and Prof. Shivarov, rector of the Theological Academy, who spoke of the diligent participation of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in the struggle for peace, which has gained special significance in the currently complicated international situation.

Astrid Dessington and Roald Halvorsen of Norway, Kostas Kostanidis and Aristidas Zaphraneas of Greece, Lassi Heininen and Petter Savola of Finland, Ole Weaver of Denmark expressed their conviction that the establishment of nucldar-free zones in various regions will open up new vistas to the expansion of goodneighbourly relations and will inaugurate a favourable climate for the promotion of cooperation in various spheres.

Bishop Lars Carlson of Sweden pointed out that the gathering of representatives of countries with different ideological affiliations at this forum proves that it is possible to take joint action in the struggle for the preservation of world peace.

ZHIVKOV CALLS FOR DIALOGUE WITH UNITED STATES

AU151407 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 84 p 1,8

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Melvyn Levitsky, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bulgaria.

The U.S. ambassador and Comrade Todor Zhivkov exchanged greeting speeches. In his speech Melvyn Levitsky noted the responsibility he is assuming in accepting this post. He stressed that during his mission in Bulgaria he will work for the development of bilateral relations and for the clarification of his governments's policy. The ambassador stated as follows: It is necessary for the foreign policy of the United States to defend American national interests. Melvyn Levitsky pointed out Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words that "only a sincere exchange of views can contribute to overcoming distrust and differences of opinions" and declared that acceptable solutions to the basic international issues can be achieved through negotiations and can contribute to the cuase of peace and security.

In defining the topical questions in bilateral relations as essential and important, the U.S. ambassador stressed that his activities in this field will conform to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. He dwelled on some questions for which the United States manifests particular interest. He pointed out opportunities for the development of Bulgarian-American relations in various sectors by devoting particular attention to the maintainance of bilateral dialogue. Melvyn Levitsky stressed his interest in some problems of economic development in Bulgaria and in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures given to the teachers and students of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration.

Accepting Melvyn Levitsky's credentials, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the hope that during his term of service in Bulgaria the U.S. Ambassador will become convinced of the fact that the Bulgarian people, who are devoting all their material resources and intellectual efforts to the achievement of even more important, economic, social and cultural progress, are strongly attached to the cause of peace.

Dwelling on the international situation, the chairman of the State Council stressed that the most reliable guarantee for the preservation of peace is the preservation of the established military-strategic balance and the adoption of measures aimed at alleviating military confrontation. This goal can be achieved only through an honest and constructive dialogue which takes into consideration the interests of the partners and is based on the principles of equality and equal security. The socialist community, of which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an inseparable member, has submitted a number of important and constructive proposals aimed at the alleviation of tension in Europe and the world, and at restoring mutual confidence among the states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared that we will struggle for the comprehensive observance of the principles and postulates contined in the CSCE Final Act and that we consider them all as being equally important, that, in our opinion, no priority should be given to certain principles and postulates at the expense of others.

The chairman of the State Council further pointed out that the goal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in its relations with the United States has always been to respect the interests of both countries and to develop construstive cooperation in various sectors without preconditions, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his stand on certain actions of the United States, as a result of which the level and character of bilateral relations between our two countries, which were achieved in the seventies, have been affected. We are ready to begin a dialogue on all questions at different levels in the hope that his will contribute to changing the present state of Bulgarian-U.S. relations for the better.

MEDIA VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN ANTONOV CASE

NARODNA ARMIYA

AU151529 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Nov 84 p 4

[Vecheslav Tunev article: "An Unprecedented Decision and the United States"]

[Text] It is absolutely unprecedented that the citizen of one country should be accused of having committed a severe crime in another country, without any proof whatsoever, except the evidence of a murderer and international terrorist -- such as Ali Agca -- who, 1 year after his sentence to life imprisonment gave such evidence in order to obtain a pardon and be released. Such a precedent was established by the Italian legal authorities through their employee, Ilario Martella, who on 26 October 1984 publicly announced to the world his decision to submit the "Antonov case" to the court of justice.

The world, however, learned something els; namely , that this disgraceful decision was adopted despite the shortcomings of the "juridical material" collected during the investigation and that this investigation not only violates the principles of Italian juristiction, the Italian Constitution, and the Penal Code, but also international law and all norms of behavior -- to put it briefly, everything that is called justice. Believing solely in the manipulated "confessions" made by Agca, and closing its eyes to all of the facts that unmasked one after another the lies of the murderer, the preliminary investigation held in Rome against Bulgarian citizens was conducted under conditions of persistent, slanderous propaganda against Bulgaria, and against socialism as a whole, under circumstances of open efforts to exert internal and external pressure on the Italian investigative organs in order to impose the theory about the "Bulgarian trail" in connection with the attempt to assassinate the pope. Despite all these efforts however, no proofs confirming Buglarian complicity in the attempt were discovered, because such proofs do not exist.

However, there have always been proofs of the complicity (or rather for the leading role) of the United States in the unrestrained and malicious anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign as regards the crime committed in Rome. Such proofs still exist as confirmed by an official statement of the U.S. Government. It is certainly no coincidence that the U.S. State Department was the first to praise the "conscientious, decisive, and efficient" manner of the investigation. The fact is significant that the first copies of Martella's prosecution document were taken by the lawyer of the American Embassy in Rome. None other than the spokesman of the U.S. State Department declared the following in commenting on the decision of the investigating judge, Martella: "The United States is still ready to render any possible assistance to the Italian authorities, as it did during the investigation period." What could this "assistance" of the United States possibly be? This is not very difficult to guess.

Any unprejudiced observer cannot help but be impressed by the fact that the "arguments" used in the decision to prosecute (covering a total of 1,243 pages) very much resemble the well-known anti-Bulgarian concoctions of the inveterate anticommunists and CIA agents Claire Sterling and Paul Henze, who are arrogantly claiming the original authorship of the "Bulgarian trail." This authorship, however, is contended by Alexander Haig, who, as soon as he assumed the post of secretary of state in the first Reagan cabinet, instructed his subordinates to collect any kind of information likely to accuse the socialist countries of "state terrorism."

Let us not forget Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former presidential adviser on U.S. national security questions, who is always among the first in this respect and constantly threatens all those who, according to him, "are trying to divert suspicion from the Eastern bloc in connection with the attempt to assassinate the pope."

Exactly in Brzezinski's style, certain right-wing Italian members of Parliament appealed for "severing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria...."

We could continue this enumeration ad infinitum and there is no doubt that it will be continuously increased because, according to the intentions of its authors, this great provocation against our country and against socialism must continue in the future, so that tension in international relations never lessens, so that distrust and suspicion may be sown as regards the policy and the activities of the socialist countries in international affairs.

The worldwide public, however, is quite justifiably concerned and outraged at the persistent, multilateral conspiracy in slandering socialist Bulgaria, and together with it, the entire community of socialist states. Many scholars, experts, public figures, and thousands of citizens from various countries are unmasking the malicious propaganda campaign and are expressing their surprise at the unprecedented decision of the Italian justice organs, which are irresponsibly getting involved in one of the most scandalous political provocations of our epoch. The profound conviction imposes itself that this slanderous conspiracy against Bulgaria will be unmasked before the whole world, that the forces inspiring it will be held responsible for their disgraceful actions, while the innocently accused Bulgarian citizens will be acquitted, and Sergey Antonov will return to his homeland.

ANTENI Commentary

AU151315 Sofia BTA in English 1243 GMT 15 Nov 84

["About Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella: Are the Hands of Pilate Clean?" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA) -- The ANTENI weekly carries an article by the journalist Nikola Zakhariev which analyses the work of investigating magistrate Ilario Martella who indicted three Bulgarian nationals, including Sergey Antonov, on the underground charges of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second. The author of the article compares Martella to Pilate Pontius who wants to wash his hands.

The journalist Nikola Zakhariev spoke with Martella on May 3 1984. What struck him most was Martella's uneasiness and his unwillingness to allow the conversation to be tape recorded. Why was Martella uneasy? According to the author it was because as early as May, 1984 Martella already knew that he will not be able to follow the example of some of his colleagues who had the courage to defend truth and their beliefs. Nikola Zakhariev also recalls remarks made by the investigating magistrate's colleagues from the Supreme Court of Cassation which also explain Martella's strange uneasiness: "Ilario is fed up with the interference of the secret services and is only waiting for a convenient moment to transfer this filthy case to court."

Nikola Zakhariev draws a parallel between the work of Martella and that of his colleague from Trento, Carlo Palermo who was also misled by the now notorious shady "parallel" secret agencies, that the weapons and narcotics discovered in Trento had come via the "Bulgarian connection". Palermo, however, began revealing that the road to this unpious case leads to Rome and even further.

The author of the article comments on the Italian reality and points out that Palermo's career is endangered and that if he does not bend no one knows what may happen to him in future.

Further on the article reads that Martella in vain tries to justify his steps with statements that he had done his job honestly and that the trial will be held on the basis of indirect proofs which the court will yet have to clarify and that there are no proofs of state interference on the part of foreign countries, etc.

Nikola Zakhariev writes that it is possible that Martella believes himself. This, however, does not change the fact of his complicity in a preliminarily planned international plot for shifting the blame from the ill head to the sound one. "Can't you see, can't you hear who applauds you before any sentence has been issued?" the author asks.

Nikola Zakhariev puts other questions to investigating magistrate Ilario Martella. How did it happen that his decision for aligning the three Bulgarians before court was issued exactly ten days before the elections in the U.S.? It is no coincidence that the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote in its November 1, 1984 issue that after Martella's decision there is no doubt that President Reagan must use "the trial of the century" in his pre-electional campaign.

Why does Martella pretend that he does not know a number of people including Pazienza, Santovitto, Belmonte, Senzani and Cutollo as well as a number of Mafioso priests who for two years met with Agca one after the other to persuade him, to teach him Italian, to confess him, to guide him and to mend his ways." [quotation marks as received]

Is Martella unaware of what the Italian journalist Micheli Tito wrote in the "EPOCA" weekly on November 2 that the Italian secret services are not independent, that their dependence ensues from Italy's alliances and from the great responsibility of her main ally -- the United States.

These are uneasy questions for Martella to answer.

FILIPOV RECEIVES POLISH ECONOMIC REFORM MINISTER

AU142018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] On 14 November Comrade Grisha Filipov received Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Polish Government's Presidium and minister plenipotentiary for economic reform, who is leading a delegation of economic specialists visiting Bulgaria in order to acquaint themselves with our experience in economic management. Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the guests on the basic issues of the economic approach and its mechanism in Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU141056 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee for Culture, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday met a Polish cultural delegation led by Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art.

The two delegations exchanged useful experience on mutual cultural development. The great importance of the meetings and talks between the first leaders, T. Zhivkov and W. Jaruzelski, for the comprehensive development and deepening of the cultural cooperation between the Bulgaria and the Polish peoples was emphasized. Measures for elevating the Bulgarian-Polish intellectual exchange were outlined that are in the interest of the two peoples, of the socialist cause, and of the world peace. Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

OFFICIALS WELCOMING KGB'S CHEBRIKOV REPORTED

AU151103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Prague, 12 Nov (CTK) -- A delegation of the USSR Committee of State Security led by Viktor Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security, arrived in Prague on 12 November at the invitation of Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior.

At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was greeted by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior; Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and leading officials of the Federal Ministry of Interior. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

During the friendly working visit, questions of mutual cooperation between the friendly security corps will be discussed, as well as the further deepening of their interaction in protecting the social and state systems of the two socialist states.

Chebrikov Visits North Moravia

LD160650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the Committee for State Security [KGB] of the Soviet Union headed by Viktor Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the KGB, arrived in Ostrava today. After being received at the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee by Miroslav Mamula, the chief secretary, who briefed the Soviet guests on the development of Northern Moravia, the delegation visited some World War II battlefields and toured the Ostrava operation memorial in Habri.

CHNOUPEK SPEECH TO 14TH FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU141020 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 84 pp 1, 6

["From the report of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs," at the 12 November joint 14th session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers on the basic issues of the CSSR's foreign policy: "We Assert the Leninist Policy of Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Comrade Chnoupek opened his report by stating that we are witnessing an unprecedentedly sharp struggle over the key issue of our present world: the preservation of peace or the outbreak of war. Never before have world problems been so clearly defined. Never before have they been so closely interlinked.

In this historic struggle of the forces of progress and reaction, the abilities of socialism to solve and resolve the key problem of mankind, especially fulfillment of the basic right, the right to life, are being convincingly affirmed. It is our social system, this firm combination of the theory of scientific communism and successful socialist practice, of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, that is waging a victorious fight for peace and against war. That is why this policy of supreme humanism and optimism, realistically based on the worldwide correlation of class forces, has won such spontaneous support from the broad masses in their longing for peace, independence, and social progress. That is why today it is decisively influencing the development of world events.

Its pillar is the economic and defense potential of the socialist community; its support is the international communist and workers movement and, due to their numbers, activity, and social diversity, the unprecendented antiwar movement and the anti-imperialist forces of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Without this immense power, none of the weighty problems of our present world can be resolved.

At the very same time, the sphere of imperialist domination has decreased. The internal conflicts in the capitalist countries have exacerbated, as has the rivalry among them. The difficulties which they are experiencing, their limitations and inability to resolve the main problems of their society, have also influenced their policy, including their foreign policy. The aggressiveness of imperialism and, above all, of American imperialism has strikingly grown; the adversaries of dentente, of arms limitation, and of an improvement of relations with the socialist countries have strikingly enhanced their activities. A course of militarization has been embarked upon, an adventurous attack has been launched against the existing military-strategic equilibrium, and all forces have been mobilized with the aim of acquiring military supremacy. This is a revanche for the defeats suffered by imperialism as a world system -- an effort to frustrate the deep social changes taking place in the world, an effort to again subordinate the course of events to one's own will.

From the viewpoint of the historic struggle on an international scale, Lenin prophesied that "matters will develop in an increasingly complicated way and with increasing speed, and that the rate of development will become yet more frenzied and the ups-and-downs increasingly complicated." As the revolutionary process has encompassed more and more countries and continents, this prophecy has been realized to the letter.

The CSSR's Foreign-Political Activity

In this way the resolutions of our party's 16th congress have been affirmed: They said that the eighties would not be easy and that our most important task would be to succeed in defending peace and in preserving favorable conditions for building a developed socialist society.

Comrade Chnoupek then stressed that the last 2 years have, above all, been a period of intensive implementation of the line taken by that congress, fully supported by the 26th congress of the fraternal CPSU, in the conclusions of which we saw a concentrated expression of our own vital interests, of our own needs, and of our own goals in international relations; a policy the foundation stones of which were laid in the fire of the historical victory over fascism, in the unforgettable atmosphere of our people's national-liberation struggle and of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army, the approaching 40th anniversary of which fills the life of our entire society.

All our efforts were, and are, aimed in this main direction, toward the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee sessions and of those of the Programmatic Declaration of the CSSR Government of 30 July 1981. This has been done in all spheres and on all levels, on the territory of international organizations and in bilateral relations, too. All countries must proceed from the axiom that the government of every country can and must contribute to establishing normal peaceful relations by following a policy of peaceful coexistence. We do not appeal to our adversaries to adopt our conviction. We demand from them something quite different: that they rid themselves of prejudiced stereotypes and realize that the nuclear age demands enlightened political thinking, that it demands not force, deterrence, or supremacy, but the trust, equality, equal security, and nonuse of force. Because there would be neither losers, nor victors after a nuclear war, real international cooperation has never been so necessary and inevitable to expeditiously solve the entire range of world problems according to their urgency.

And when we ask ourselves the fundamental question, what have we done to fulfill this main task, Bohuslav Chnoupek said further, we can responsibly say that in the past 2 years our foreign political activity has been positive. With fervor it has helped and is helping in the struggle to avert war, especially nuclear war. It has asserted and is asserting the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, the only realistic peace alternative. It was and is greatly contributing to the further growth of the internationa prestige of socialism, solidarity, and mutual support of the fraternal countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism, this huge material force of present day progress. And thus it was and is acting with initiative, actively, and without exception in coordinated cooperation with the socialist states associated in the Warsaw Pact alliance which for almost 30 years now has constituted a reliable and time-tested shield of peace and as a defense for socialism.

This line has been implemented under the conditions of everyday care of our highest party bodies -- the Central Committee, its Presidium, the government, and particularly Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. It has been supported by the excellent work results of our people. It has approached all aspects of international life from consistently class positions. The result of this activity is the authority and respect that our country rightly enjoys. We are sought-after partners.

In the past period we were entrusted the task of organizing and hosting a number of important international meetings, particulary the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, whose conclusions, contained in the Prague Political Declaration, have determined our further course for the coming period; the unforgettable World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War; the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers and the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states; and last summer's consultations of secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal socialist countries on international and ideological questions.

Our mutual foreign political activity was elaborated further at last year's meeting in Moscow of the highest party and state officials of seven socialist countries, as well as in the declaration of this year's submmit of the CEMA member-countries.

Throughout this entire period, the fundamental orientation of our foreign policy has been close friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialism. It was the Leninist foreign policy and the strength of the Soviet Union, capable of facing any threat, which to us, as always in the past, provided us with a strong feeling of self-assurance. Because of the Soviet Union's policy and strength, we did not have to see the future in dark colors and to dramatically succumb to pessimism, but were able to look forward with confidence to days of peace and progress. As Comrade Gustav Husak said from the lectern of the 16th CPCZ Congress: "The alliance with the Soviet Union is for us not only a revolutionary legacy, but part of a living present. It is the security on which we base all our plans and prospects of further development."

How We Assess the Current International Situation

We continue to assess the international situation as aggravated and uncertain. The cause is the militarist course of the most reactionary imperialist circles, above all of the United States, which are stubbornly betting on the same old card: military force; an arms buildup on an unprecedented scale; an obsession with nuclear weapons and preparation for a nuclear conflict, the worst crime against mankind; an acceleration of the ideo-diversionary struggle and an escalation of psychological warfare; discrimination and shameless interference or direct intervention in other countries' internal affairs; terrorism elevated to state policy; subversion of the national independence and sovereignty of states in various parts of the world; destabilization of relations among states; violation of already concluded agreements; elimination of the roots of peaceful coexistence; and destruction of the fabric of the detente process.

They are trying unceasingly to justify this policy of confrontation with trite cliches about a Soviet threat and about a threat to their vital interests.

The situation has been aggravated by the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in some NATO West European state. These new first-strike weapons systems are strategic missiles named, not by coincidence, after Pershing, an American general at the turn of the century known mainly for his offensive battle tactics.

We cannot passively tolerate this increased threat to our countries. Therefore, following agreement with the Soviet Government, under the conditions of a new military strategic situation, there have been deployed in our country -- as in the GDR -- operational-tactical complexes with enhanced range. Soviet missiles have also been moved closer to U.S. territory. Thus defensive measures have been adopted that had been announced well in advance.

By deploying the American missiles, the West has not by any means achieved its expected objectives, however, the retaliatory measures of the Warsaw Pact states have preserved approximate military parity, but regrettably on a higher, and thus more dangerous level.

The USSR's stance on conducting a serious and honest dialogue with the United States while respecting the principles of equality and equal security is adequately known.

However, the political climate has not been disturbed by the military activity of imperialism alone, but also by the political statements by some leading representatives of the United States, casting doubt, in connection with the Yalta and Potsdam conference, on the postwar order in Europe, on the status quo. Last year they could be heard saying that "we do not recognize any legal division of Europe." And again at the beginning of this year: "The United States does not recognize the legality of the artificial division of Europe." In our view it is shortsighted to attack something on which peace in Europe and in the world has been based for 40 years. And these 40 years have made the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements the foundation of international law.

We have also seen what a contagious effect these statements have had on those groups in our western neighbor-country who have still not reconciled themselves to the defeat of Nazism. Slogans about the "openness of the German question" have become increasingly vociferous and have begun to resound more often than ever before. Under their cover, the aims of German unification have begun to be proclaimed, using as justification the so-called legal construction about the continuity of the German state in its 1937 borders. These appeals, proclaimed at a time when the FRG is fully remilitarizing must have alarmed all those who value European security and peace. We are justifiably indignant about the anti-Czechoslovak activity and the demands of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, proclaimed at the latest revanchist rallies.

In our meetings with West German representatives, we therefore strongly and emphatically pointed out these facts, which are at such great variance with the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and at variance with the spirit and the letter of the 1973 agreement on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG, the 1978 joint declaration, and the Helsinki Final Act.

We were assured that the Federal Government's policy is based on a long-term orientation toward security and cooperation, that it applies to all neighbors and thus constitutes an element of reliability and stability, and that the Federal Government stands without reservation or ulterior motives behind the treaties with the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, and the GDR.

We were also assured that the FRG's policy proceeds from the situation that actually exists in Europe, that it respects the territorial integrity of all states in Europe in their present borders, that it has no territorial claims of any kind against anyone and has no intention of raising any such claims in the future, and that it regards and will continue to regard the borders of all states in Europe as inviolable.

We drew attention to the fact that the existing practice is at variance with these principles. After all, representatives of that country, which has given these assurances, take part in rallies of Sudeten German Landsmannschaften, from which such threats resound as: "There will come a day when the Czechs will no longer be able to avoid talks with us about the future of our fatherland, that is, when they will want to be a free part of Europe again." Or: "Aware of our rights and strength ... we want to persistently insist on our fatherland, on the unity and the multifacetedness of our national group and our nation, on our legitimate entitlements and the vital interests of the coming generation, and on the will to meet with our eastern neighboring nations if they are willing to recognize and rectify iniquity and the expulsion." Or as resounded the day before yesterday in Bonn: "Our fatherland comprises all parts of Germany. The Federal Republic is not the whole, complete Germany. The German question is open, remains open, and must remain open also in the future. Germany is larger than the FRG. The German Reich still exists within its 1937 borders. The status quo of our fatherland is the status quo of iniquity. We must grasp the wheels of history."

We are sure that the groups that proclaim such appeals constitute only a negligible fraction of the West German social structures and that they have no influence on the official course of the government. Their activity is minimized as being a sentimental outburst or even as folklore; and the participation of official representatives at these rallies is depicted as "educational activity," which makes it possible to "explain" the standpoints of the government and display the endeavor of the FRG to develop good-neighborly cooperation.

However, we state openly: Such answers do not satisfy us. It is difficult to believe in the "educational activity" of official representatives when one of them, from a tribune in Munich at a rally of Sudeten Germans, asserts the efforts of the FRG for the development of good-neighborly cooperation" by asserting that for the Sudeten German nationality group -- which identifies itself before the whole world with its original fatherland -- Europe does not end in Sumava! Or when another one "explains" that the tendency to restrict the German question to the Federal Republic without the eastern territories being incorporated in it will not exist in a new government. And a third one, when he "educates" others with the assertion that the "German question is open" and "our task remains to work toward a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation, having the right of free self-determination, will acquire its unity again."

Thus it is hardly possible to assert that "nowhere in the Federal Republic, in reference to any politically organized force or forces, can one distinguish features of revanchism in any form whatsoever." Thus is is also difficult to talk about folklore and outbursts of sentimentality. After all, we have had our experience.

And finally, when what is involved in the case of the Landsmannschaften is only negligible and noninfluential forces, what purpose is served by the demonstratively noisy exposure of official representatives at their actions?

The experience of the last war taught us a hard lesson. Therefore we have been closely following developments in and the politics of our western neighbors throughout the entire postwar period. For this reason we also ask ourselves: What, actually, is Bonn's policy? The one conveyed to us officially, or the one that resounds from the lecterns of Landsmannschaften rallies from the mouths of official representatives?

And how trustworthy are all those assurances and explanations about the nonexistence of revanchism in the FRG?

In Yalta and Potsdam, the anti-Hitlerite coalition powers decided that no danger for its neighboring countries must ever again arise from German soil. The deportation of Germans from Czechoslovakia carries the signature of the victorious powers. It has international validity. The western borders of our state were created in the course of 1000-years of history. The territory that they delineate belongs to our people. Such is the irreversibility of the realities affirmed in Europe following the defeat of fascism. Any attempt to revise this situation is doomed to fail. Our historical experience gives us justification for drawing attention to the fact that whoever in the FRG links his fate with revanchism and casts doubt on the fruits of the great victory of the antisfascist liberation struggle is out of touch with reality and follows a very dangerous path. The postwar borders of Europe are inviolable. Any attempt to change them would provoke war.

Averting the Threat of War

In the current dangerous situation in the world, we concentrate our efforts to limiting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament. We focus primary attention on tasks connected with averting the threat of nuclear war. They constitute the key to the solution of all further global problems. In this connection we underscore, above all, the far-reaching significance of the Soviet proposals submitted by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko for normalizing relations among states that possess nuclear weapons. We value the appeal of the heads of state and chiefs of government of six countries to the nuclear superpowers, the essence of which is oriented in the same direction. We support the efforts of the USSR to persuade the Western nuclear states to adopt, following the Soviet example, a pledge forsaking the first use of nuclear weapons. We consider a nuclear weapons freeze to be an effective measure for halting the further escalation of the nuclear arms buildup in both the qualitative and quantitative respects.

We are in favor of more quickly formulating a concrete treaty on a general and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. We ascribe an important role to reinforcing and strengthening the regimen for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. We favor the universality of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1970. We are in favor of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, particularly in Europe. These are our principle view and the main thrust of our common activity to freeze and limit nuclear weapons, the most destructive wespons on earth and which, moreover, imperil mankind and life in general.

We regard preventing the militarization of outer space to be a demanding and unpostponable task; as is forestalling the "Star Wars" program while there is still time. We therefore energetically support the Soviet proposals -- to work out and conclude an agreement on averting the militarization of outer space, including completely abandoning antisatellite systems, proclaiming a mutual moratorium on testing and deployment of space weapons the moment Soviet-American talks begin, and a pledge by all states to reserve the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of mankind.

We pay regular attention to issues connected with the problem of European security, a process that began in the hope-filled past decade. We strive to develop the spirit of Helsinki further. We have welcomed the fact that the Madrid meeting of the signatory countries of the Final Act ended so successfully last year, a meeting that, among other things, stipulated that the 10th anniversary of the Final Act is to be marked in the Finnish capital in an appropriate manner at the appropriate level according to the agreement concluded by all signatory states.

We regard as the most important outcome of Madrid the convening of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures for Security and Disarmament in Europe in the capital of Sweden. This important forum of multilateral talks contributes to improving the international situation, to restoring the policy of detente, and to its transfer to the military sphere.

However, the course of the conference so far has not yielded the expected results. Together with other socialist states, we support a set of military-political measures proceeding from the Prague Political Declaration that was put forward by the Soviet Union. However, we do not reject measures of a military-technical nature either. We put particular emphasis on the conclusion of a Treaty on Mutually Renouncing the Use of Military Force and Maintaining Peaceful Relations. That is also why we have proposed that steps be taken toward multilateral consultations on this issue.

After the first three rounds, which were, so to speak, of a tentative exploratory nature, a realistic basis for starting substantive talks has not yet been established in Stockholm. We regard as such a basis the setting up of an organizational structure, that is, work groups, that would ensure, with the same degree of intensity, the equal, parallel discussion of military political and military technical measures. Provided that the ongoing fourth round brings headway in this direction, we are ready to assess all constructive proposals, the implementation of which would mean a genuine contribution to reinforcing confidence and security in Europe. However, this does not include proposals aimed at undermining the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact member-states and at gaining one-sided advantages.

At the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, too, not a single document of contractual-legal nature that would limit the arms race has been worked out in the past years. Neither has any work group been established that would deal with such priority problems as averting the nuclear war, the set of problems concerning nuclear disarmament, or curbing the arms race in outer space. Nor have the talks on banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying them, as proposed by the USSR, been brought to an end. Fully to blame for this state of affairs is the destructive position of the NATO states, which have in the past few years not only failed to submit, but even to give support to any constructive proposal that would make it possible to overcome the current impasse.

The same goes for the Vienna talks on mutually reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, where no progress has been made through the fault of the West in spite of 25 compromise proposals of a comprehensive as well as partial nature submitted there by the socialist countries. The truth is that, good political will provided, possibilities exist for achieving progress in Vienna. However, it is impossible to regard as an expression this good will the last Western proposal of April 1984. It not only does not help to draw the positions closer to each other, which was the basis of our initiatives of February and June last year, but even puts the talks backwards.

As can be seen, at none of the negotiating platforms devoted to disarmament have we managed to achieve concrete results, which is unequivocally a consequence of the negative position of the U.S. Government. We have registered from Washington declarations about the United States' alleged peace-making intentions.

Now, after the elections in that country when the fever of time-serving interests subservient to the election tactics subsides, it will become apparent whether the peace rhetoric of the old-new administration is, or is not, in harmony with its specific deeds in dealing with overripe international problems.

We take an active part in the work of the United Nations, this most representative international organization.

The approaching 40th anniversary of its founding reminds us that the great majority of measures adopted and implemented in its name and in the spirit of the UN Charter has helped to strengthen world peace and international security. The committed share of the socialist countries in formulating peace-making recommendations and in the all-round development of international cooperation on an equal basis meets with positive response in the world. During his visit to Czechoslovakia this year, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed great appreciation for our dedication to the cause of the UN.

Within the framework of our activity in the UN, we seek the maximum support for our initiatives, particularly the resolution on international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, the resolution concerning the right of young people to work, and other Czechoslovak proposals. We have also developed our initiatives at the current 39th session of the UN General Assembly, in the course of which we have also endorsed the new important Soviet initiative suggesting that a matter of such urgency and importance as the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and of any acts by states aimed at undermining the social system in other sovereign states by included on the agenda.

We hold in great esteem the activity of the Nonaligned Movement. We appreciate the fact that this movement is more and more distinctly asserting itself as an important factor in international relations; in the struggle for peace and disarmament; in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, exploitation, and oppression of any kind; and in the struggle for just solutions to conflicts and dangerous hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world.

We express our solidarity with the conclusions of the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi. We support the nonaligned countries in their struggle to complete the process of decolonization, set up a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis, and do away with all forms of exploitation and discrimination, economic aggression, pressure, embargoes, and sanctions.

We stress the close linkage between the solution of global problems, including the elimination of starvation and disease, the peaceful use of outer space and world seams, and the preservation of the enviroment on the one hand, and disarmament, which could release necessary resources for peaceful purposes, on the other.

Hotbeds of Tension in the World

Bohuslav Chnoupek then dealt with the burning problems of the present requiring a just solution -- with conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the world.

This concerns, aboe all, the Middle East. The chronically explosive situation there as a consequence of the aggression of Israel and imperialism threatens to grow into a war. In spite of all the dangerous aspects of this crisis, however, there exists a way out. This way is not, of course, the path of separate talks being forced upon the Arab states by Israel and the United States, but only the path of a comprehensive settlement of all problems.

The road leading to such a settlement is shown by the constructive Soviet proposals. Their aim is to achieve a just and lasting peace in the area. They proceed from generally accepted principles, such as the need for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories including East Jerusalem; the granting of their inalienable rights to the people of Palestine, including the right to set up an independent state of their own; and the safeguarding fo the sovereignty and security of all states in the area. Only a collective effort in the form of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, has a chance to succeed.

We support this proposal without reservation.

We follow with concern the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict, which so seriously complicates the situation in the area of the Persian Gulf. Imperialist states are using this conflict as a pretext for strengthening their military presence in the area. We advocate a rapid end to the fighting and the solution of all disputed issues at the negotiating table while respecting the interests of the people of both countries.

Latin America and the Caribbean represent a very dangerous hotbed of tension due to the aggressive actions and interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. We have resolutely condemned the aggression against Grenada; the interference in the internal developments in El Salvador; the threats addressed to sovereign Cuba; the mining of the harbor in Nicaragua; and the undeclared war against this peace-loving country, at the side of which we firmly stand in these difficult hours when it is facing up to the immediate threat of an imperialist armed attack. We express appreciation for the quest of the Latin American Contadora group for a solution to the Latin American crisis by means of political negotiations. We welcome the fact that more and more people do not view the instability in Latin America in terms of East-West confrontation, but in terms of social and economic inequality and in the support for dictatorial regimes from the outside.

After all, the current movement of emancipation directed against backwardness and injustice has basically the same motives, and is conducted under the same banner as that which was hoisted last century by the leaders of the national liberation movement -- Simon Bolivar, Jose Santos Zelay, Francisco Morazan, and Jose Marti, who surely were no communists. They had been waging their just struggle before the socialist countries came into being.

Tension also persists in Southeast Asia. It is incited by the attempts of imperialism, hegemonism, and the local bourgeois-feudal reaction to break the unity of the countries of Indochina, to divert them from their path toward socialis, to prevent progress in the area, and to provoke confrontation between the countries of Indochina and the Indochina and the ASEAN countries. It is only due to the constructive and prudent policy of the Indochinese countries that no new large-scale armed conflicts have occurred there. We support the proposals of last year's summit conference of Vientiane and this year's ninth conference of the foreign affairs ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam aimed at establishing peace, stability and goodneighborly relations in the area.

Another hotbed of tension lies in southern Africa, the reason for which we unequivocally see in the policy of the South African apartheid regime. The goals of its current political offensive are transparent -- to strengthen the racist regime, lift it out of its international isolation, destabilize the situation in the front-line states, and reverse the anti-imperialist development in the region. All this is happening with the active support of imperialism, for the sake of implementation of its selfish global interests.

We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the South African patriots. We support the people of Namibia who are waging a struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their only legitimate representative. We endorse the respective resolutions of the UN, especially Security Council resolutions No. 435 and 539, on this issue.

Our Bilateral Relations

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs then dealt with our bilateral relations.

As in the past, we have been paying very close attention to the further comprehensive strengthening of unity, permanent alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-states and all socialist countries. In strengthening this cohesion, we are fully aware of our immense responsibility vis-a-vis our people and their socialist future. We have proceeded from the tested principles of socialist internationalism. The results of regular talks between leading representatives of our countries have become an expression of the steadily deepening unity and cohesion of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

A purposeful endeavor to develop Czechoslovak-Soviet relations has been the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Due to the daily attention of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government, these relations have now reached the highest level in their entire history in terms of their content, volume, dynamism, and general standard. They are firm and unshakable. Of fundamental importance for their successful development is regular coordination between the work of the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the two parties' Central Committee; but above all in importance are the results of talks between the highest party and state representatives of our two countries, Comrades Gustav Husak and Konstantin Chernenko.

Coordination along the lines of representative assemblies, social organizations, and partnership contacts is extraordinarily extensive.

Of great importance for the further intensification of economic cooperation will be consistent implementation of the conclusions reached at the summit conference of CEMA member-countries and of the results of talks between Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Tikhonov on coordination of the two countries' national economic plans.

One proof of the successful trend in this sphere is our steadily growing bilateral trade. Last year it reached the record sum of R11.15 billion. It is anticipated that trade turnover in the current quinquennium will amount to approximately R50 billion, which means that, in terms of volume, a single year will represent almost the equivalent of the entire 5-year plan at the beginning of the seventies.

The integration of mutual relations is borne out by the broad contractual base in the political, military, economic, trade, scientific-technical, legal, consular, and other spheres. It consists of 166 bilateral treaties and agreements agreed at the presidential or government level and more than 60 branch agreements.

Our cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, science, health care, and sports is extensive. It represents an irreplaceable means of furthering mutual knowledge and understanding and enriching our national cultures.

In the foreign political sphere, we place the main emphasis on a close operational coordination of our joint course of action. We make use of the tested instrument of regular consultations throughout the entire multilateral structure.

The broad framework and high level of mutual cooperation is evidence of the new, higher quality of our ties of alliance. We are justly proud of them. They fulfill the innermost aspirations and interests of our people. They are our decisive mainstay in building socialism.

A characteristic of our relations with the Polish People's Republic is their constant, mutually advantageous, and comprehensive development. This assists our Polish friends in bringing about a further stabilization of political, economic, and cultural life.

Relations with the GDR, whose people celebrated in October the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first worker-and-peasant state on German soil, are developing in a lively fashion.

We strive to enrich our bilateral economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development by using the progressive forms of specialization and production sharing.

We positively assess our evenly developing cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic. It is characterized by constant intensification and improvements in quality as well as by the search for new and more effective forms, especially in the economy.

Relations with the Bulgarian People's Republic have traditionally been distinguished by their comprehensive nature. We note with satisfaction that, owing to the endeavor of both sides, we have succeeded in achieving a high level of cooperation, especially in the area of production sharing and specialization.

Relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania have deepened. Contacts along the party and state lines are further developing. Attention is being paid to an intensive development of economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development.

The incessant strengthening of the alliance, unity, and cohesion of the great family of socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact, the care for a harmonious development of mutual relations, and the consistent coordination of foreign political contacts -- these are the foremost tasks of our principled, internationalist policy.

We also devote constant attention to our relations with the other socialist states.

Our relations with the Mongolian People's Republic are successfully developing and becoming richer especially in the political and economic spheres. We highly regard the activity through which Mongolia seeks to strengthen security and peace in Asia.

The dynamic development of mutual relations with the Republic of Cuba, the western most bastion of socialism which recently for the first time hosted a CEMA session at the head-of-state level, continue successfully in their entire structure, especially in economic cooperation, in power engineering, and culture.

There exists bilateral interests in the further comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and in the intensification of friendly cooperation. This was also confirmed at the meeting of the highest state representatives of the two countries held at the beginning of the year.

Our unshakable friendship with the fraternal SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic has firm roots. We consistently cement our relations on the principle of socialist internationalism. We derive pleasure from the successes of the people of those Indochinese countries being achieved on the path of socialist construction.

We fully support their joint proposals on transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Our by now traditional relations with heroic Vietnam show a steadily upward trend. An important place in these relations is held by cadre training. Cooperation with the People's Republic of Kampuchea has developed broadly, especially in reconstruction of the destroyed economy. We insist that the place of Kampuchea in the UN, held without any justification by Pol Pot's puppets, be taken by the country's legitimate representatives.

The recent visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to our country represents an important impetus for the all-round development of cooperation with the DPRK. We support the quest of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of the country and their demand for an unconditional withdrawl of American troops from the southern part of the peninsula.

We devote attention to relations with the PRC. Interstate relations have been gradually expanding in the past years. Talks at the minister of foreign affairs level have been held. Mutual trade has increased 50 percent. Contacts in cultural and social organizations have been renewed and expanded. We are interested in ensuring that our relations develop in the interest of the people of the two countries and that they contribute to reinforcing the positions of socialism and progress in the world. A positive approach of the Chinese side to the Soviet proposal for normalization of relations would benefit not only these two countries, but would also improve the overall international situation.

With regard to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we will continue to strive for an expansion of contacts and normalization of mutual relations.

Minister B. Chnoupek went on to stress that care for relations with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have freed themselves from colonial oppression and enhanced their political and economic independence -- countries among which the number of those that have opted for the path of socialist development is growing -- constitutes an important part of our foreign policy. In this connection he spoke specifically about our relations with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of the Congo, the People's Republic of Benin, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

With regard to the Arab states, we consistently proceed from the principles of active support for their just cause and for all steps leading to the enhancement of their active unity in the struggle against aggression, imperialism, and Zionism. Traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation are characteristic features of our relations with this politically and economically important region, particularly with the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and so forth.

He also spoke about relations with India. In this connection he noted that we bow our heads with deep respect for the work of the tragically deceased Indira Gandhi, a great friend of Czechoslovakia, who dedicated her life to the well-being of the Indian people and to the struggle for peace and friendly cooperation among nations.

Czechoslovakia enjoys a traditionally good reputation also among the countries of Latin America. This is due not only to the more than 60 years of diplomatic relations with many of them, but also to the bilateral interest in, and willingness to expand, peaceful, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

As far as relations with the capitalist countries are concerned, we proceed from the tested principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We ascribe exceptional importance to the development of relations with Finland, Austria, the Republic of Cyprus, Sweden, Switzerland, the Hellenic Republic, Spain, Denmark, France, the Republic of Turkey, Norway, Luxembourg, Holland, Portugal, Canada, Japan, and Australia.

B. Chnoupek characterized present relations with Austria as many-sided and economically strongly developed. Hwwever, this fact is apparently a thorn in the side of some circles that are trying to upset normal neighborly relations by inciting trumped-up, hate-filled campaigns against us. That would only be to the detriment of both our countries and stability in central Europe. We cannot but be astonished by the fact that the latest of these campaigns has been joined and even endorsed by some official representatives of Austria.

He stressed that the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe could not leave our relations with the countries that had approved missile deployment in their countries -- namely the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States -- unburdened.

The level of our relations with Japan is satisfactory. Our industrially advanced states have all the prerequisites essential for their further elevation. We are ready to further expand relations, especially in the areas of trade and research and development.

Relations with Australia have revived. During the recent successful visit by Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen to our country, bilateral interest in appropriately upgrading bilateral relations was stressed.

Minister Chnoupek completed the picture of the CSSR's foreign political activity with data on our diplomatic relations, membership in international organizations, and participation in international treaties.

Concluding his report, Bohuslav Chnoupek said: We have achieved positive results thanks to the purposeful guidance of our Communist Party and the support which our entire society renders to foreign policy. Allow me, therefore, to convey thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary and CSSR President Comrade Gustav Husak, personally, for their systematic, everyday care. I would also like to convey thanks to you, deputies of our supreme representative and legislative assembly, for your systematic activity and support.

In closing, I would like to assure you in the name of Czechoslovak foreign service employees and in my own name that in the forthcoming period, as heretofore, we will do everything we can to fulfill all the tasks ahead of us.

In the spirit of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we will continue to reinforce Czechoslovakia's place in the world and to strengthen and intensify cooperation with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and progressive and democratic forces all over the world. With unabating energy, we will continue to contribute to the development of peaceful relations and to the expansion of all-round cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence with states having different social systems.

This is precisely becaues this policy is fully and completely commensurate with the interests of our working people and proceeds from the humanitarian essence of our socialist society.

CHNOUPEK TO DISCUSS TRADE WITH SWISS COUNTERPART

CSSR-Swiss Relations Evaluated

LD151450 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Commentary by Editor Bohuslav Gecy on Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's Visit to Switzerland]

[Text] The current official visit of our minister of foreign affairs to Switzerland is the first one on this level in the history of our mutual relations. Diplomatic contacts date from May 1919 and the prime focal point of mutual relations is economic cooperation. This is reflected also in the volume of trade exchange where Switzerland is the third most important trade partner of Czechoslovakia among the capitalist states. The main pillar of economic cooperatin is the trade agreement signed by the two countries in 1953. This agreement is being renewed and brought up to date annually.

Switzerland is particularly well acquainted with our chemical produce and power industry. We import, above all, products of the famous Swiss pharmaceutical industry, as well as machines and equipment. At the present time, great stress is being laid on the development of long-term forms of production cooperation and on the cooperation of joint enterprises in third country markets.

During the visit, the two ministers of foreign affairs will have the opportunity to exchange views and discuss questions in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

In conclusion it should be said that bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and Switzerland are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with differing social systems and that they have been developing without disturbance. That is why the visit of our minister of foreign affairs should provide a new impetus for the development of relations between the two countries in all spheres, inasmuch as such possibilities have by no means been exhausted.

Talks Begin in Bern

LD152300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, today had talks in Berne with Pierre Aubert, Swiss minister of foreign affairs, about developing relations. Both ministers stated in agreement that mutual political relations are on a good level, and they also favorably evaluated mutual economic cooperation. They emphasized the interest of both sides in widening these relations and paid particular attention to finding new forms of cooperation in the trade, research, and development areas.

Despite differing opinions on the cause of the deterioration of the present international situation, they agreed to make efforts to improve it. They said preservation of peace and strengthening international security are the most important tasks.

The Swiss minister of foreign affairs gave a festive lunch in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek at which both ministers delivered toasts.

CSSR-HUNGARY SIGN 1985 TRADE PROTOCOL

LD160019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Summary] The meeting of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian commission for domestic trade ended in the High Tatras today. A protocol on exchanging goods for the coming year has been signed. Pavol Sveton has the following information:

[Sveton] Czechoslovakia and Hungary will exchange goods, allocated for domestic trade and cooperative organizations, worth 127,700 roubles next year. This is 38 percent more than last year. The goods exchange represents approximately one half of the overall exchange between the two socialist countries. The main items are industrial goods, textiles, footware, and furniture.

When signing the protocol today, it was mentioned that a special shop will open that will offer only Hungarian footware and which will be in Bratislava of Piestany. Conversely, a shop will sell Czechoslovak foodstuffs we are short of, including among other things, lentils, beans, and pickled gherkins, as well as about 40,000 metric tons of apples, which will be sent in stages up to April 1985. The commission noted that there are no residual problems and that mutual trade is guaranteed to develop successfully next year.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ARRIVES, MET BY HONECKER

LD160836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in the GDR on Friday morning for a friendly meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker.

Honecker, Jaruzelski Open Talks

LD161022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened their talks today in the Hubertusstock hunting lodge in the Schorfheide.

Erich Honecker met his guest earlier at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Czeslaw Dega, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

HONECKER RECEIVES POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER 15 NOV

LD151758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin 15 Nov (ADN) -- Socialism will not be blackmailed either politically, economically or militarily. This was stated on Thursday by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state and Defense Council, during a friendly talk with a Polish military delegation in the GDR. He described the alliance of the socialist states, closely united around the Soviet Union, as a guarantee that Europe will continue to experience this longest period of peace in its modern history. He said the responsibility of the armed forces of the socialist military coalition was growing in view of the declared aim of the most aggressive interest groups of the United States and NATO to halt the process of national and social liberation in the world and force back and destroy socialism.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit to the GDR by the military delegation as renewed expression of the close friendship and cooperation between the SED nad the PZPR, the GDR and Poland, their peoples and armies.

The resolute and general deepening of relations between the two states served socialist development in the two countries and contributed to a high degree to strengthening the socialist community of states, to guaranteeing peace and security and to countering all imperialist and revanchist attempts to destabilize the situation in the center of Europe.

Erich Honecker received the military delegation led by the Polish defense minister, Army General Florian Siwicki, for a friendly talk.

Army General Siwicki said that the members of the Polish Army, as a coalition partner, were fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty. In recognition and appreciation of his outstanding services to the friendship between the peoples and armies of the GDR and Poland, Erich Honecker awarded Army General Siwicki the Scharnhorst Order.

PAP on Siwicki, Hoffmann Remarks

LD151405 Warsaw PAP in English 1132 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, Nov 14 -- A Polish military delegation headed by minister of national defence, General Florian Siwicki, now on a visit of friendship to the GDR met on November 13 and [word indistinct] with soldiers of the GDR's National People's Army. The Polish guests were accompanied by GDR's deputy minister of national defence, Chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army Lieutenant-General Fritz Strelitz.

The delegation visited the Frederic Engels Military School where General Siwicki also met with Polish officers studying there. The Polish military delegation paid a visit to the Karol Swierczewski armoured regiment where General Siwicki was accompanied by GDR's minister of national defence, Army-General Heinz Hoffmann. During the visit, a friendship rally of Polish and GDR soldiers was held. Taking the floor, Army-General Heinz Hoffmann stated that in the current situation in which it is difficult to preserve peace, there is a need, more than ever, for the strengthening of the alliance of the fraternal armies of the socialist states and granting joint unequivical response to the course of confrontation and increased armaments set by Washington tycoons.

General Siwicki stressed that brotherhood-in-arms friendship and cooperation are being consolidated every year. This is being promoted by ventures undertaken in the framework of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization as well as by multilateral cooperation between the Polish People's Army and the GDR's National People's Army.

The need for such ventures ensures from the current military and political reality in Europe and the world. The situation is evolving in a dangerous direction. The imperialist forces of aggression by rejecting peaceful and disarmament initiatives put forward by the socialist countries are pushing the world towards war. "We are aware of these and other threats and we are capable to efficiently [word indistinct] a them," stressed General Siwicki.

FISCHER NOTES 'INTEREST IN COOPERATION' WITH U.S.

AU141508 [Editorial Report] East Berlin HORIZONT in German 11/1984 on pages 8-9 carries 2,500-word excerpts from a lecture given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to The Council on Foreign Relations in New York on 10 October 1984. According to HORIZONT, the foreign minister notes that the interest in the GDR's foreign policy is increasing, and then deals with the development of the GDR as "a politically stable socialist state with a flourishing economy and culture and a continuously growing living standard of its people" although "it was not easy."

Oskar Fischer then deals with the international situation, criticizing the deployment of missiles since "more missiles have not resulted in greater security" and stressing that "a radical change in international relations is necessary and possible" provided there is "common sense and readiness for constructive solutions." The foreign minister then stresses the commitment of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the East-West dialogue, mentioning in this context that the planned visit of Erich Honecker to the FRG would have served this aim. Fischer stresses the commitment that never again will a war emanate from German soil and that the "ideal of socialism is a peaceful world."

He then outlines the peace proposals of the socialist states, in which the GDR is particularly interested, including, among others, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms, the freezing of nuclear arms arsenals, and the banning of the militarization of space. Fischer continues by criticizing the discrepancy between speeches and actions in the United States, and stresses the GDR's striving for peace and security that also marks GDR-FRG relations". He further mentions that the GDR's "national aims have been and are oriented toward the preservation of peace" but that with the deployment of missiles, "the spirit of revanchism is reviving in the FRG."

In conclusion, the foreign minister stresses the GDR's interest in cooperation with the United States and the significance his country attaches to political dialogue with the United States as well.

SED POLITBURO, GDR MINISTERS ACCEPT CEMA REPORT

LD160703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers have accepted the report on the 39th CEMA Session, which was held in Havana 29-31 October 1984.

It states that the decisions of the CEMA session aim at the comprehensive intensification of social production. In conjunction with the decisions of strengthening cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, safeguarding the supply of raw materials, fuel, and energy and their rational utilization, and on raising the quality and technical standards of products, the decisions constitute an important contribution to guaranteeing further a stable and dynamic development of the CEMA countries' economies.

The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers attach great importance to the decisions reached on further implementing economic plans coordination for 1986-1990 on bilateral and multilateral bases.

It is also stated that the participation of representatives from Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Nicaragua as well as representatives of the Secretariats of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA) And the Latin American Economic System (SELA) demonstrated the international interest in the CEMA.

HONECKER MEETS TANZANIAN HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD160454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday informed Salmin Amur, minister of home affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, member of the Central Committee of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM -- Party of the Revolution), who is presently in the GDR, about SED policy, which is aimed at preserving peace, eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno, and reducing international tensions.

The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Dr Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania and chairman of the CCM, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality.

Minister Amur stressed the efforts of Tanzania, as cosigner of the proposal by the six state and government heads, toward preventing a nuclear catastrope and preserving peace as the foremost task of the present.

HONECKER REMARKS ON, MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIA REPORTED

LD160714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to stand beside the party, the government, and the people of Ethiopia in the spirit of solidarity and proletarian internationalism. This allies also to support in the struggle against the effects of the drought catastrope in Ethiopia. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR tate Council on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The telegram of congratulations to Mengistu Haile Mariam points out that the conclusion of the treaty demonstrated the firm alliance and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia and raised the close, fraternal relations between the two countries to a higher level. The treaty has proved itself a solid basis for the comprehensive expansion of relations between the parties and states and for the deepening of friendship between the two peoples.

In conclusion Erich Honecker conveyed best wishes for the successful realization of the historic decisions of the Founding Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and for the further deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

MSZMP CC SETS 13TH CONGRESS FOR 25 MARCH

LD152141 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has convened the 13th party congress for 25 March. This, among other things, is contained in the communique issued on today's MSZMP Central Committee session. The Central Committee discussed and adopted the Politburo's proposals regarding the congress, submitted by First Secretary Janos Kadar, and it is submitting for consultation the following items: the Central Committee report on the implementation of the 12th congress resolution on the party's tasks; the report of the Central Control Committee; the report of the Appeals Committee; and the election of the members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted the draft of the guiding principles of the congress, which will be made public at the beginning of December after debate. The guiding principles should be discussed at the various forums of the party, at meetings of members, and at conferences of delegates and the party. The opinion of those outside the party should also be asked for.

The Central Committee calls upon the various social organizations and scientific institutions also to discuss and give an opinion on the guiding principles of the congress.

The Central Committee examined the proposals that came from the party organizations related to the organizational rules. It judged that a fundamental change and a general discussion of the rules are not necessary. The party members can make their remarks and proposals on the organizational rules in the debate of the guiding principles. The Central Committee is to survey these proposals and will submit justified changes to the congress, says the communique issued on today's session of the Central Committee.

FINANCE OFFICIALS ON NEW ECONOMIC REGULATION

Medgyessy Discusses Changes

LD102034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] At the request of our listeners, we have invited Deputy Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy, to inform us about the changes in the system of regulators, the most important interconnections, and to answer some questions.

Starting in 1985 certain elements of the price system and of the regulation of prices will change, and there will be a number of enterprises which can determine that prices independently of central regulations, purely on the basis of supply and demand. However, should we not be concerned that the consequence will be a certain deterioration in the value of money, that is, that inflation will accelerate? Is this not a justified fear?

[Medgyessy] In an economy full of stresses and problems, concern is always justified. This is something that we must speak about quite frankly, and everything must be done to reduce the risk to the minimum. In line with this we are gradually developing the price system. This means that we free the prices from the various restrictions in situations where we can see that the market, as a result of competition and supply, will provide conditions under which prices will not greatly increase.

The main task of economic policy, however, is to take action against the causes of inflation. I regard a price freeze and increasing subsidies to merely treat the symptoms, similarly. It reminds me of treating a patient with an organic disease with cold compresses. The compresses are useful because they might lower the patient's temperature, but they will not cure him. The cause of the problem is not tackled and thus the temperature will rise again. Thus, the task is to eliminate the cause.

[Presenter] Since we are now talking about the causes, you must have come across the view that the causes which made it necessary up to now to have prices centrally regulated have not changed substantially.

[Medgyessy] I think that in these last few years there has been a conscious endeavor to develop the market, and this has had some results. We have taken consistent action against enterprise monopoly. We are trying to bring about a greater variety of supply and more competition, often despite some resistance. The various measures in the sphere of regulation also serve the goal of correcting the various stresses, such as those that existed between performance and income. In other words, there was income even without corresponding performance. We want to create regulators which permit only incomes in line with performance.

[Presenter] In other words, we clearly perceive that in the past period there were a number of phenomena which we can summarily reverse. For example, the central element of the system of economic management is profit, interest in achieving a profit. This has been so since 1968. At the same time, however, the practice whereby incomes from highly efficient enterprises were regrouped to the less efficient enterprises appeared to contradict this central element. In other words, what happened was nothing but a process of equalization achieved by financial means. Consequently, enterprises were not necessarily interested in multiplying their profits, since this greatly increased profit was taken away and used to help enterprises which achieved worse results. Can we expect changes in this respect?

[Medgyessy] I think that very resolute measures must be taken in this direction because, if we really want to achieve results, since there are no external resources or extra external sources that we could employ to accelerate development, we can only speed up our development by taking away resources from those places where the labor force, the materials, the machinery, and so on are used at a low level of efficiency. Economic mechanisms are needed which make it possible for resources and capital to go to those who can best utilize them. In specific terms, the tax on profits will be reduced, and this is something that will serve the interests of those who perform well; thus, it is a measure which is in line with these factors.

We have deliberated a great deal on what methods to employ if we are compelled to further restrict purchasing power in the enterprise sector. We chose the form of increasing the withdrawal of resources in proportion to the capital and wages that are tied up. The primary goal is that those who use a great deal of resources at a low level of efficiency, in other words, those who create little income for the economy, should bear the burdens.

[Presenter] However, if this is so, there will be an increasing gap between good and bad enterprises and those who perform badly cannot expect to be rescued in the future.

[Medgyessy] Yes, this is so. However, some sort of period of grace will have to be given to those who perform badly in the future as well. There is no other way. A very rapid and steep increase in requirements would bring about impossible situations. Nonetheless, it must be said on the basis of experience over several years that the period of grace, unfortunately, has come to an end as far as a number of enterprises are concerned.

[Presenter] What happens then? Are they going to be declared bankrupt?

[Medgyessy] I think that in some cases this will indeed be necessary. Such steps have already been taken. The public is aware that we have closed down the office machinery factory and the hat factory, and that the Halas knitted goods factory has been taken over. As a consequence of all this, and this is the exciting and important factor here, these resources were transferred and the people also found it possible to work in places where they bring more benefit both to the economy and to themselves.

Hetenyi Interviewed

LD112322 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Interview with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi by unidentified presenter on new economic measures; in Budapest on 11 November]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified presenter] Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, is our guest tonight. Thank you for coming to the studio. Two packages of measures were recently made public, and they are to be introduced from January 1985. Only one of these two packages is financial in nature but I still ask you to describe the political and economic policy content in which both of these are being placed on the agenda.

[Hetenyi] The political and economic policy objectives are not new. They are substantially identical to those announced in 1966 and for which we carried out a great deal in 1968. The point is to ensure that we better uttilize the possibilities of socialist economic work, that we produce more efficiently, and that we are better able to assure that the economy is performance-oriented. In other words, people should be better able to gauge their own performance and what they get from society. In return for this output should be more in line with their results. The alteration of economic regulators partly belongs to this process. Looking back over the past 15 years, the other package to which you have referred, the one dealing with the modification of enterprise law, financial laws, and other regulators, is of equally great significance. The essence of that second package is to ensure that enterprises can work with a greater sense of independence and responsibility. We are substantially reducing dependence on the state administration. Let me add that this will not make life for the enterprises any easier. After all, the requirement for good performance will arise on the market from consumers. On the other hand, enterprise management will have more independence in applying the best solutions.

[Presenter] Let us remain with these two packages. Having read the small print, the experts say that the majority of the regulators will probably help the very best among the enterprises but hold little hope for the weak ones. In any case, the first of these measures represents a tough trial of strength for enterprises. If I were to ask you to name two enterprises, or rather two types of enterprises in which the manager of the first is very pleased about the publication of the new regulators while that of the second clutches at his heart in fear, which types of enterprise would you list?

[Hetenyi] Well, I hope that there will not be many enterprise managers who need to clutch at their hearts. In any case, they would do better by using their heads rather than their hearts when it comes to seeking a solution for improving their position. However, we have a whole series of enterprises which have been able to work efficiently on a regular basis even amidst the existing framework of regulators. These enterprises have not been begging for favors and have been able to prosper even on the strength of the old regulators that have been, in part, imperfect.

There will be a whole range of enterprises which will be in a better position. This is because, as we are publicizing it now, the tax burden fixed in proportion to profits will be reduced to a small extent in 1985 and far more from 1986 onward. Correspondingly higher taxes will be imposed on the resources used, the funds and the labor force. Therefore, those who can produce bigger profits and use resources more economically will be placed in a more favorable tax position. Those who cannot do this, those who have only been able to keep their heads above water with the help of special individual benefits, will find themselves in a tougher situation because we are planning to abolish these special benefits. This will not be carried out at one stroke, but neither will it take a very long time. We are hoping that, under the constraint of necessity, 90 percent of these enterprises can improve; as for the remaining 10 percent, their resources will need to be utilized in a different way.

[Presenter] What is meant by this reference to their resources being utilized in a different way?

[Hetenyi] Well, there is the possibility of liquidation, though this measure is to be used only in the last resort. The range of products can be changed, for instance. In any case, there is nothing to worry about if the workers leave a inefficient factory for a factory that is working well and therefore can pay more in the future. Indeed, it is our objective to see this happen.

[Presenter] You have mentioned the 10 percent of poor enterprises. Can you say what percentage of plants and enterprises would currently look at these new regulations, or rather on 1 January 1985 when it all gets underway, as being helpful to them?

[Hetenyi] I cannot really say that because this is not a mathematical issue; it is not just a question of adding or subtracting a number of enterprises. Let us take, for instance, the new system of wage regulation which has had a great deal said about it. It will no longer link the amount that can be paid out in wages to artifical norms. On the contrary, any amount can be paid out in wages as long as the labor in question has produced an income. This will need to be a substantial income, which will be taxed, but there will be no artificial barriers. More exactly, these barriers will be dismantled over the next 2 to 3 years because it cannot be done overnight. This will be an advantage for enterprises even if they currently cannot see how they may benefit from it. However, in all likelihood the majority of enterprise managers are already thinking about reducing a part of their staff which is not quite rationally employed. After all, many managers have complained about having to employ surplus staff. If these complaints are true, then those involved can be sent away. There is enough demand for labor to ensure that we should have no reason to fear unemployment, and higher wages can be given to those staying on.

[Presenter] We have heard quite often, and not only from laymen, that these regulators were made avaialbe in detail only at the end of October or early November. Some would say this was rather late; after all, the initial plans had to be prepared much earlier, by the end of the summer.

[Hetenyi] I do not deny that we would have been more pleased if we had been able to issue these measures at the beginning of October. There had never been any question of releasing them earlier. However, I would point out that those who manage enterprises always accept that risks have to be taken: risks on the market; risks, unfortunately, sometimes in the field of material supplies and elsewhere; and the administration and its regulations also represent a certain risk.

Yet I would not like anyone to believe that we have surprised the enterprise managers. The main trends of this new set of regulations have been known since May. These include the rise in the cost of labor and the changeover from the much criticized wide range of levies on investments to a uniform tax on accumulation. We have been in close touch with the Chamber of Commerce and I know that the chamber is very quick to convey to the enterprises the changes in the situation. The enterprises have substantially known since the summer which way the wind has been blowing. They have only had to wait until the last few weeks to find out the exact strength of the wind. In any case, enterprise plans are being constantly updated. How an enterprise is to distribute its income in the second half of next year can be planned again and again with the knowledge of the new regulators.

[Hetenyi] When you, as minister of finance, look forward to the morning of 1 January 1985 when the new financial regulators are introduced, what proportion of the conditions required for those regulators will be available?

[Hetenyi] Most of the conditions already exist. For instance, the wage regulation system is to be transformed and the artificial restrictions will be replaced by realistic economic constraints for more than half of the enterprises concerned. Enterprises will be independent in the way in which they dispose of the incentive funds, established on the basis of various regulations. In other words, they will be able to distribute them as they like. So, that condition is again available. I think that a series of moves are underway. We cannot expect everything to completely change on the day when new measures are introduced. For example, for a good assessment of the results of an enterprise, it is necessary to have a well-founded appraisal of market values. Market conditions in Hungary are not very well developed. This is something we wish to establish properly. The independent forms of enterprise management already mentioned also make enterprises more autonomous from state administration. This is a process which, it is hoped, will make substantial progress in the next 2 to 3 years. So the existing conditions are good. We will not have any more money on 1 January than on New Year's Eve. So if somebody feels that the conditions are inadequate, we can tell him that only with better performance can conditions be improved and not with any magic tricks.

State Secretary Interviewed

AU081515 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 84 p 7

[Interview with Attila Madarasi, state secretary at the Finance Ministry, to correspondent Attila Melykuti: "The Updated Income Regulation Favors the Good Enterprises -- Attila Madarasi on New Conditions of Economic Activity"; place and date not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Between now and the next few weeks, probably the most widely read "newspaper" among enterprise managers will be MAGYAR KOZLONY. This official publication is publishing in succession the new regulations and changes in financial regulation that will largely guide the management and conditions of economic activity. We interviewed Attila Madarasi, state secretary of the Finance Ministry, about the probably most keenly awaited changes, the new elements of enterprise income regulation that go into effect in January 1985.

[Melykuti] Hot from the presses, so to speak, I can already convey the views of several enterprise experts: According to the initial impression, the new income regulation provides greater possibilities than before to expand the legal framework pertaining to enterprise independence.

They think it is correct to eliminate several wage barriers and to have more simple and therefore more clear-cut enterprise income-setting and generally greater freedom of its utilization. Several of them, however, claim that even after the changes due next year the withdrawal of incomes will still be very high.

[Madarasi] Our economic policy in 1985, relying on improved economic efficiency and growth, continues to regard as our primary goals the improvement of the balance of the people's economy, the maintenance of our international solvency, and the maintenance of our current standard of living and within it the level of real wages. We had to decide, therefore, in such a way as to make sure that the means required in order to fulfill our international obligations continue to be available; and at the same time, through the encouragement of more efficient, independent, dynamic, and innovative ventures, to increase the basics of internal consumption. In other words, there was a need to consider and harmonize interests that were simultaneously strengthening and limiting each other. Another thing that could not be disregarded in the course of the decisions is the fact that, among other things, the widening of systematic market conditions, the elimination of the barriers to ventures and to competition, the modification of the pricing system, and above all, the radical modification of the earning regulation are essential for the effective operation of income regulation. On the basis of all this I believe that the changes in regulation due next year, as part of a longer process, will considerably encourage enterprise competition and considerably enlarge the enterprises' freedom in financial decisions. In accordance with general political and social requirements, they will stimulate the ambitious people and those leading successful economic activity to further efforts, placing at a disadvantage those who are lagging behind and are reluctant to take further steps.

Greater Freedom in Decisionmaking

[Melykuti] For this, basically two things are needed. On the one hand incomes should reflect more accurately and clearly who achieved what results in the market competition; on the other, the better ones should get a larger, more proportionate share of the profits than has been the case up till now, precisely as a result of this same just distribution at the expense of the weaker ones....

[Madarasi] As a result of the considerable modification of the general enterprise income regulation, the system of profit setting first becomes less complicated. The previous allotment fund and the development fund will cease: The enterprises will create a unified interest fund from the entire profit, the balance between the sales income and total expenses. This fund arises after the payment of 35 percent of the profits. Prior to taxation, however, a reserve fund may be separated from the profit. The enterprises may then dispose freely of these sums and have to pay taxes only upon using them. As a result of the reduction of the rate of taxation of profits, even if not the full 10 percent reduction, the economic units are left with a sum that represents a considerable advantage; it will considerably improve the interest and the encouragement of enterprises that are increasing their profits. Another fundamental change is that amortization will be part of the unified interest fund since it will not be withdrawn in the future, but only if the unit is not operating at a loss.

Key Factor: The Capacity for Taxation

[Melykuti] Thus, the previously separated allotment fund, development fund, and amortization will become part of a unified interest fund. How and under which condition can the enterprises manage from this fund?

[Madarasi] Under the same rights as before, and they can spend money on all those things for the purchase of which previously the taxed profits were available. A fundamental change, however, is that no administrative instruction will bind the enterprise in spending from the interest fund, such as on investments or wages. Instead of limitation imposed by regulations, taxation takes over the regulation of several areas. As a new solution the enterprises must pay a 3 percent property tax based on the balance for 1984. Exceptions are the welfare funds, shares, the sums provided to economic partnerships, and the bonds; by exempting all these from taxes we wish to enhance the flow and regrouping of financial means. Concerning the property tax, in addition to reductions for the trade and some other branches, the small enterprises are provided with special benefits by which we would like to contribute to the separation of units that can be made independent and to the creation of new small enterprises. Another financial obligation burdening the interest fund is the tax on accumulation, by which the previous investment fee, construction tax, and the earlier considerable central "tapping" of the development funds will cease. The replenishing sums of the investment fund and the circulating fund serve as the basis of the new tax, and its extent is determined by the market conditions. A noteworthy aspect is that taxes must be paid only according to actual investment and the replenishing of the circulating fund; in other words, the enterprise savings and the funds supplied to other enterprises are tax-free for those using this form of management; and as I have already mentioned the more striking role of the tax reducing the administrative instructions, let me give an example: The previous regulation banning the construction of offices, headquarters, and resorts will cease; a tax will come in force, however, making up 50 percent of the value of such investments to be paid into the budget. It appears from what has been said above that the withdrawal of enterprise incomes will continue through "several channels." This is justified because in this way one can better take into consideration the demands for a large amount of work and means among the enterprises. If the enterprises were contributing only in one way to the burdens of the collectives, then a rather unilateral bearing of burdens would develop, and more than this, many enterprises would be relieved of burdens only because they were regulated in this way.

[Melykuti] Most criticism in the recent period has been directed at wage and earning regulations. Its basic interest and, as a result, its effect on holding back performance have been criticized; its income-equalizing role has been criticized. What changes will the new year bring in this outstanding key area?

[Madarasi] Let us continue where we have just left off: In addition to the accumulation tax and the property tax, the enterprises must also pay the 10 percent wage tax from the interest fund. This is established according to the expenses accounted as wages, and the resulting income reaches the councils. This regulation encourages the economical management of live labor and adjusts to the modernization of the income and tax systems' long-term goals. In the new earnings regulation which enables a much greater differentiation than earlier, several forms will still temporarily remain, however. But the common characteristic of all of them is that the increase of earnings depends on the tax burden capacity. A large part of the enterprises belonging to the competitive sphere can, for instance, apply wage-level regulation which exceeds the earlier basic interests. In the past the enterprise paid taxes increasingly progressively when its wage level increased. That is why, among other things, enterprises "cushioned" the burden, in order to safeguard the wage level by employing low-paid workers. Under the new form, however, enterprises will pay taxes according to every forint paid as wages per worker according to a progressive scale, regardless of whether the earnings increased or decreased compared to the previous year. The profitable enterprises, therefore, can increase staff payments without an administratively determined "ceiling" and without the danger of a sudden rise in income tax.

Of course, parallel with this, performance and profitability of the economic activity must also increase dramatically. One characteristic of switching to the new regulation is that otherwise a surtax would have to be paid temporarily in 1985 and 1986. In addition to this type of regulation, the basic interest remains in the other form of the regulation in which the enterprises pay progressive taxes according to each forint of wage growth, and which also applies to units temporarily making low profits, on the basis of individual decisions to accept these conditions. Finally, in the third type of regulation, those enterprises which do not belong to the competitive sphere, whose activity is not determined by market conditions, and whose wages cannot be made dependent on their tax burden capacity, will come under the central earnings regulation. Separate regulations are in effect for the so-called public utility enterprises.

Advantage for Achievements

[Melykuti] In your opinion, what is the attitude of enterprises to these modifications which regulate considerable changes in their main features?

[Madarasi] It is clear that the income will be reorganized and differentiated among the enterprises, and it is certain that this primarily benefits the profitable units. Thus, even if the enterprises' possibilities do not increase as a whole, the better ones attain an economic advantage. It is noteworthy, too, that in the future the enterprise management's income policy strategy and tactics will play a greater role. As a result of the flexible utilization possibilities, the sphere of influence of the available enterprise incomes has considerably increased. Finally, in addition to the one-time reorganization, in the long term the improvement of budget management, a more efficient exploitation of the assets, and a more economical combination of resources determine the enterprise position better than the current income regulation. This is the basis of the dynamic development of the good enterprises in the future, too.

CEMA RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

AU151535 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Istvan Dobozi: "Raw Material Supply and Development Policy"]

[Text] Cooperation within CEMA with regard to raw materials and energy became more complex by the second half of the seventies. For importing countries there has been a considerable increase in the cost of purchasing raw and energy materials from the Soviet Union, and the increase of imports within the traditional purchasing system has become more difficult. In spite of these conditions, the majority of the member-countries have made a general effort to equalize the increasing differences between the requirements and the domestic production with socialist-related raw material and energy imports. Within the traditional purchasing system, socialist related imports are economically more favorable than purchasing from the other sources. However, with the introduction of the principle of "sliding" price-setting in CEMA in 1975, a gradual approaching of the much higher world market price level has begun in the case of certain raw materials, especially energy materials (particularly oil).

The other important change in the middle of the seventies was connected to the fact that, according to the accepted multilateral integration plan in 1975, the exporting CEMA country demands investment contribution from the importing country in the framework of raw material and energy cooperation.

The overwhelming majority of investment projects stipulated in the plan and based on the joint financing of the interested countries were created in the Soviet Union. Of outstanding importance among them from the view of size and energy resources requirements were the gas pipeline starting in Orenburg and the long-distance, high-voltage electric line connecting Albertirs with Vinitsa.

The conception of deepening the integration relations based on the transfer of resources is reflected in the long-term program of raw material and energy goals accepted by the CEMA countries in 1978. For a range of 10-15 years this program provides harmonized, multilateral measures primarily for the increase of raw material and energy exports within CEMA. The measures earmarked in the long-term program of raw material and energy goals, by harmonizing and connecting the bilateral and multilateral agreements referring to them, become part of the unified plan of multilateral integration measures for the 5-year plan period, which contains the countries' mutual contractual obligations.

Also in the second plan of multilateral integration measures for the 1981-1985 plan period, which was accepted in 1981, a large role was given to the advancement of Soviet raw material and energy exports. The program of goals of machine production and supply also serves as a considerable support for this. The second plan of multilateral integration measures contains more modest goals than the first for investment projects to be realized with joint efforts and concerning the transfer of resources from smaller member-countries to the Soviet Union.

The 1986-1990 plan documentation guidelines of the CEMA countries, accepted in 1982, also confirm that stress is to be changed from the investments realized through joint efforts to the coordination of investments, something which does not lead to a considerable redistribution of investment resources among the countries, nor to the transfer of resources by the importing countries to the exporting ones.

Concerning raw material and energy imports, in the period up to the year 2000 we must bear in mind that the "hard" nature of these products will continue; the possibilities and conditions of their purchase will continue to be relatively tough. In the most important branches of Soviet mineral exploitation, the transfer of the weight of production to the areas beyond the Urals in the period up to the year 2000 will be even more accelerated, a fact that generally leads to the rapid increase of capital requirement and production costs. According to a Soviet estimate, Siberia's proportion in the production of basic energy materials can increase from 43 percent in 1980 to 57-60 percent in 1990, and then within a relatively short time to 64-68 percent. This process sets great requirements for development means which, it is expected, cannot be fulfilled from known resources.

In certain cases the development of Soviet exports also has mineral deposit limitations. This is the case in the exploitation of oil; in the overwhelming majority of huge oilfields production shows a decreasing tendency (particularly strong in the Volga-Ural area), or it is close to its peak (as in the west Siberian production area). In this situation, the Soviet Union is forced to accelerate geological research in new territories, primarily in southeast Siberia and the Arctic Ocean.

The transport of raw materials and energy is also made more difficult by the fact that the geographical center of exploration is shifting more and more to the east.

The bottlenecks present in railroad transportation could be considerably eased in the long term if, for instance, the extracted coal reserves of the central Asian fields (Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk) could be transported to the European territories of the USSR and other CEMA countries in the form of electricity. In order to achieve this, in addition to the construction of several thousand kilomteres of long-distance high-voltage power line requiring huge investments and facng serious technological problems, the creation of huge thermoelectric power stations would also be needed. They would transform the coal of the coalfields of the eastern areas into electric energy on site. In spite of all these problems, the USSR in the coming period also is expected to maintain the proportion of raw material and energy exports between the capitalist and socialist oriented exports as developed in the seventies. The high-speed expansion of natural gas exports to the developed capitalist countries will counterbalance the expected long-term decline of oil exports and the resulting reduction of incomes.

In the period prior to the year 2000, CEMA extractive industry integration is not expected to develop to an extent that would enable Soviet raw material and energy exports to CEMA countries to be made more dynamic. The supply to European CEMA countries of raw materials and energy will continue to be decisively based on domestic and CEMA foundations. However, in view of the supply insufficiency, the increasing trend of the role of the developing countries in fulfilling the growth of import requirements of the CEMA countries seems realistic in the long term. One of the critical regulation factors of the advance of this outward-turning trend will be the development of the CEMA countries' solvency and of the relative purchasing profitability from developing countries. No doubt it would be a mistake if the CEMA countries were to judge the long-term possibilities of raw material and energy imports from the developing countries on the basis of their temporarily rather disadvantageous solvency experienced at the beginning of the eighties. But it is certain that a unilateral foreign economic opening towards the Third World which considers only the points of view of raw material and energy imports and which does not create in due time the conditions for opening up the exports directed to the developing countries (including mainly the ready-made exports) cannot be realized on a lasting basis. The need for the urgent creation of those conditions is also stressed by those unfavorable tendencies that reflected the weakening of the CEMA competitive position on the market of the main energy exporting countries of the developing world in the last decades. The general aggravation of raw material and energy import conditions is increasingly calling for a solution to the raw material and energy problem in harmony with the effective reorganization of the domestic development policy (including the structure policy) and of the management system. The CEMA countries' raw material and energy problems appear on the surface to be import problems. In essence, they are in fact the problems of the economic mechanism and the development policy. In the majority of the CEMA countries, the raw material and energy policy is still too resource-expanding; the system of means of efficient demand regulation, in spite of great savings possibilities, is relatively underdeveloped, and certain capitalist countries achieved considerably more favorable results in energy saving than did the CEMA countries.

The insufficient and late reaction to demand, and the reasons for the continuance of a tendency to over-consume are rooted in the development policy and the applied regulation-institutional structure. In the CEMA countries, however, it is in the prime interest of the people's economy that, by developing a suitable economic environment, raw material and energy saving becomes an attractive business possibility for everyone concerned.

SZOT'S GASPAR WRITES ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITY

AU130818 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions: "In the Spirit of Internationalism and Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Internationalism, solidarity, and the morale of the workers movement express the conception and thoughts common to the situation and relations of the workers. This presupposes the help but also the sincere words and criticism of the fellow worker. Therefore, this is one of the most important forms of expression of the ethics and morals of the workers' movement.

It follows from our ideals that the trade union movement has never been indifferent to the arms race and to the efforts for war. The arms race burdens the national income and limits the planning and implementation of social programs.

The Hungarian trade union movement enjoys firm respect both in Hungary and in the world. This is mainly due to the fact that what we represent is a real trade union activity. We have always informed about and represented what can be realistically found in our activity. The trade union is first of all responsible to its own members, but in its activity it is also responsible to the international class brothers. This is a fundamental principle that we should not forget and that must not fade away.

The trade unions' activity to defend interests independent of the economic policy does not lead after all to the improvement of the standard of living, and thus it cannot be really successful.

Therefore, the trade unions' activities to represent and defend interests, activities carried out in the formulation of policy, in helping economic activity, at the workplaces, and at the level of state management, cannot be separated from one another since none of them can be carried out alone.

Under socialist circumstances, the trade union activity's one-sidedness has always caused disturbance and conflicts. Both the domestic and the international workers' movement has already produced such examples in the course of socialism's history. A good example of the exaggeration of the activity to defend interests without taking into consideration the elementary realities is the activity at the beginning of the eighties of Solidarity, which can hardly be called a trade union.

JAPANESE CP DELEGATION MEETS NEMETH, DEPARTS

LD141156 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Murakami Hiromu, vice-chairman of the Presidium, visited Hungary from November 6 to 14 on the invitation of the HSWP CC. The delegation studied the HSWP economic policy, the economic management system and the development of socialist democracy. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation, which held talks with Peter Varga, member of the Central Committee and head of CC department, and Laszlo Ballai and Gyula Horn, heads of CC departments. In the course of a visit to county Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the county party committee, met the delegation, which visited several industrial and agricultural units. The delegation left Budapest Wednesday.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM ON ANGOLAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131546 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 84 p 9

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of Angola's national holiday.

MSZMP CC GREETS 14th COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

AU131508 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Nov 84 p 20

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee in a telegram greeted the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE LEAVES FOR LIBYA

LD152221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has left for Libya at the head of a Hungarian military delegation. The delegation was invited for an official friendly visit by Brigadier Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

PPF'S POZSGAY DEPARTS NICARAGUA FOR MEXICO

LD161148 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mr Imre Poszgay, general secretary of the Patriotic Peoples Front has wound up a visit of Nicaragua and has left for Mexico. In 4 days of talks in Managua, Mr Poszgay was received by Mr Carlos Nunez, the head of the Nicaraguan State Council, and met several party leaders and the presidents of the Solidarity Committee and the Peace Council. Mr Imre Poszgay also met the head of the Nicaraguan Bench of Bishops.

PZPR COMMISSION ADOPTS INTERNAL CONTROL DECISIONS

LD151957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Control Commission has met in plenary session with the chairmen of voivodship party control commissions participating. The session was devoted to defining the tasks of party control commissions at all levels, taking into particular account the recommendations emerging from the resolution of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum approved decisions defining the role and tasks of commissions in strengthening and increasing the effectiveness of internal party control. The Central Control Commission sees effective cooperation by commissions with party organizations and echelons as an important task in shaping a high sense of responsibility in party members for the proper functioning of the organs of the socialist state. Those members of the party who squander public property and behave with arrogance and insensitivity toward working people must meet with a sharp and uncompromising reaction from party control commissions. The Central Control Commission states that every attempt to strike at the line of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms will meet with effective opposition from party control commissions. Use of the vile method of provocation or terrorism evokes strong condemnation.

SEJM PASSES BILLS ON AGRICULTURAL TAX, FREIGHT

LD160940 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Sejm is in session. Over to our reporter, Adam Bronikowski:

I am speaking from the Sejm debating hall. The deputies' debate on several laws has been in progress for almost 8 hours. At the moment, deputy Minister of Finances Jozef Gabjan is presenting before the house the first reading of the government bill on local taxes and payments. The Sejm passed the bills on the agricultural tax and parish fund; freight regulations; communications; and on awarding the honorary title of "For Services Rendered to National Culture." The deliberations are continuing.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1419 GMT on 15 November adds: The Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present.]

URBAN CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON PRIEST'S MURDER

LD151548 Warsaw PAP in English 1030 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19, -- The Polish Government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban today published in the Polish press a clarification of one detail in his Tuesday's statement about the murder of priest Jerzy Popieluszko. He wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU: "During the news conference on November 13 I said that the during their (car) ride with the abduction in maind, the murderers of Father Popieluszko were in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship Office where they filled up their car's tank with gasoline. The Interior Ministry (MUSW) [sentence as received]. At the request transmitted to me from the Bydgoszcz voivoda, I clarify that I meant the WUSW and not the office subordinated to the voivoda."

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON TRADE UNIONS FUTURE

LD151948 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 15 -- Two years after the law on trade union movement in Poland came into force, the movement has 4.9 million members. In Poland's 13 out of 49 voivodships more than 50 percent of employees are trade union members. In three main branches -- hard coal mining, education and socialized agriculture, trade union members exceed 60 percent of the total workforce, said the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today, and added: "The time has come to answer the question: What next? An ideologically integrated movement needs a joint representative body, and a majority of trade unionists share that opinion. Many important questions are awaiting solution, including amendments to the law on trade unions and transfer of the trade unions' property. And these questions will come up for a discussion at an all-Poland meeting of trade unions' representatives scheduled for November in Beuthen (southern Poland)," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

PDRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 15 NOVEMBER

Nasir Muhammad, Others Depart

LD151445 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 15 -- A party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY headed by General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Yemen CC, President of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Poland this morning. The delegation stayed in Poland from November 12 on an official visit of friendship. Representatives of Poland's state and party authorities with the PUWP CC first secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski bid farewell to Yemeni guests at the Warsaw Okecie Airport.

Communique Reported

LD160548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] In the communique published at the end of the visit of the PDRY party and state delegation, both sides expressed their considerable satisfaction over the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the PPR and the PDRY. They also expressed their alarm over the persistence of old flashpoints and conflicts in various areas of the world and over the appearance of new ones. The secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official visit. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS ARMY OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL

LD161016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The funeral of General of Brigade Tadeusz Dziekan, prominent party activist, merited officer of the party-political apparatus of the Armed Forces, and director of the Central Committee Cadres Department, took place today at the Powazki communal cemetery. Apart from the closest family, Wojziech Jaruzelski and other leading personages from the political life of the country took part in the funeral ceremonies.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS FRENCH OFFICIALS

AU152011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 15/11/1984 -- On Thursday, November 15, during an official visit to France, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was received by Alain Poher, president of the Senate of the French Republic. The president of the Senate was conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. Warmly thanking, Alain Poher asked that the Romanian president be conveyed a friendly salute as well as his wishes of good health and further successes. During the interview, aspects were approached of the development of Romanian-French collaboration as well as of current international issues.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister met with Chirac, president of Rassemblement pour la Republique and mayor of Paris, whom he conveyed a warm salute and wishes of good health on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Giving his thanks, Jacques Chirac asked that the Romanian head of state be conveyed the warmest feelings of esteem and friendship, also conveying wishes of full success to the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. During the interview, possibilities were examined to expand and deepen relations on various planes between Romania and France and views were exchanged on the situation in Europe and the world.

Stefan Andrei had an interview with Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary for international relations of the French Socialist Party (PS), with whom he discussed questions regarding the two parties, ties, as well as the relations between France and Romania. The Romanian foreign minister also met with Charles Hernu, French minister of national defence, and with Roland Dumas, minister of European affairs.

NICU CEAUSESCU COMPLIMENTED ON WORK FOR IYY

AU152115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 15/11/1984 -- A Romanian-sponsored draft resolution, backed by 106 states, on the preparation and marking in 1985 of the International Youth Year [IYY] under the slogan "Participation, development, peace" was adopted by consensus in the UN General Assembly's Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee.

The conviction is expressed in the resolution adopted that the International Youth Year to be observed in 1985 will be an opportunity to concentrate on youth's demands for and aspirations after strengthening cooperation in youth affairs at all levels, undertaking concerted actions and youth programmes and participating in the examination and settlement of major national, regional and international issues.

The activity of the UN Advisory Committee on the IYY chaired by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister for Youth Affairs, was assessed in the positive in the document.

The high interest in the Romanian-sponsored initiative shows in the large participation in the debates on the International Youth Year.

Most of the speakers were highly appreciative of Romania's idea to bring youth problems in the focus of the UN, of multilateral government negotiations and of the remarkable activity of the UN Advisory Committee on the IYY, chaired by Nicu Ceausescu, for its thorough preparation and marking in 1985.

The debates showed that all the states of the world attached great importance to the intensification of international cooperation in youth affairs and that the Romanian-sponsored initiatives were highly topical and useful as they brought to the (?forum) Romania's valuable and genuine experience in settling youth affairs, in involving them in building a new and free life in Romania, and Romania's stances for a democratic resolution of the major issues facing the contemporary world. The UN debates on these problems cast light on President Nicolae Ceausescu's profoundly humanistic outlook on the education and moulding of the youth in the spirit of the lofty ideals of peace, understanding and mutual respect among peoples, on the responsibilies young people should assume in the struggle for the strengthening of international law, for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and peace, for the eradication of underdevelopment and economic gaps, for a peaceful settlement of all interstate conflicts and differences, for the establishment of a new world political and economic order, for the building of a better and more just world for present and future generations on our planet.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL FACILITIES REVIEWED

AU151914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/11/1984 -- Health protection is a major concern in the romanian society and a new structural strategy is being applied in this field. Owing to new living conditions in the years of socialism, to improved medicare, and better health protection, the population's life expectancy has been raised in Romania (30 years more than 40 years ago).

Investment made in this sector rose considerably: from 4,794 million lei in 1965 to 17,612 million lei in 1984. Thus a dispensary was built in each commune, a big hospital in each country and all citizens' access to medicare is ensured nowadays.

In 1984 there are 5,712 dispensaries, 443 polyclinics, hospitals with 212.9 thousand beds, 45,800 physicians and 131,200 medical staff. These powerful and modern medical facilities have been provided especially in the last five years elapsed since the 12th RCP Congress. As to 1980, health expenditure per capita rose from 641.2 lei to 778 lei in 1984, and investment in this sector jumped from 922.4 million lei in 1980 to 1,038 million in 1984. In the last five years a proper policy has been pursued so as to improve medicare in keeping with the population's structure by age, the mortality rate and the progress in peak medical branches. The basic medicare network, dispensaries, has been added another 171 new units, both in the towns and villages. The speciality network, namely polyclinics, has been paid great attention and polyclinics were built in numerous localities and for big hospitals.

Hospital facilities have been improved too. County hospitals with 700 beds were built in Braila, Arad Drobeta Turnu Severin, Oradea, Deva and Sibiu. Smaller hospitals were built in other localities to ensure medicare everywhere.

In order to help this country's demographic growth, maternities, pediatric and obstetric gynecologic hsopitals and hospitals for newborns were built in many towns.

Besides this constructive effort, medical units have been equippeed with high-tech apparatus and outfit. Numerous medical units have been equipped with sophisticated outfit designed and manufactured by Romanian experts.

QUESTIONING CONTINUES AT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

LD152212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trial of six people accused of association for the purpose of hostile activity continued at Belgrade District Court today with testimony from witnesses. Before the start of the testimony, the defense attempted to dispute the credibility of statements made during the investigation because of alleged elements that indicate the witnesses were under pressure. The court rejected the defense's proposal to separate from the record notes from the interrogation of witnesses during the investigation. As noted in the explanation by the court, which is presided over by Judge Zoran Stojkovic, these interrogations took place completely in accordance with the law and there was no pressure of any kind on a witness, therefore the defense's demand is completely unfounded.

Witness Svetlana Jovanovic said that she had only once attended a lecture given by Zaga Pesic-Golubovic at the flat of Gordan Jovanoic, but that she did not remember either the topic or any other details in connection with that lecture. When asked questions in connection with meetings held in the flats of the accused, Djordje Savic cited the legal provision that allows him to refuse to answer "in case this might incriminate him." He said that he was at the lecture which Milovan Djilas gave on the national question in the flat of Dragomir Olujic and that he judged the lecture to be "poor," with many "general passages" and "well-known facts. "Witness Slobodanka Pantic attended the same lecture; however, she claims that she only happened to be present because she was staying with the Olujics, whose friend she is, while passing through on her way from Gronji Milanovac. Witness Svetozar Sindjelic said that he visited Vladimir Mijanovic's apartment only once to attend a "party" during which chess and parapsychology were discussed. It was also hinted that a meeting might be organized to discuss parapsychology and being an expert on the subject he, Sindjelic, expressed his opinion on these phenomena.

Reports on searches of the defendants' apartments, written documents found there and subsequently confiscated, as well as written and other materials were then due to be read. The defense opposed this vehemently, too, maintaining that they must be informed beforehand about what was in the incriminating material that the accused were actually charged with. Drago Demsar, the lawyer for the first accused Vladimir Mijanovic, who was only subsequently chosen to defend Mijanovic, went furthest in this kind of inadmissible behavior by constantly disrupting the normal course of the trial with his proposals, interruptions, and the manner in which he was addressing the Council of Judges. Demsar, who has already been fined 1,000 dinars for such behavior, was today removed from the courtroom for, as President of the Council Stojkovic explained, misbehavior and for speaking without receiving permission from the president of the Council of Judges.

The trial continues tomorrow.

Western Reportage Viewed

AU141534 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 84 p 2

[V.V. commentary "Like Intellectuals, Like Protectors"]

[Text] "In our country, such groups of intellectuals are much stonger," said a foreign journalist, thinking aloud in the hall of the Belgrade District Court recently, during a break in the trial of the six defendants, the "misunderstood intellectuals."

There are, therefore, such opinions on the occasion of the said event. After all, the latest news arriving from Bonn that the Greens' leadership failed to support the provocations of Petra Kelly and Gerd Bastian tells a great deal. The apology of the DPA correspondent in Belgrade for disinformation he gave in connection with the alleged expulsion of the said lady and gentleman because of their attending the trial, the apology that was officially confirmed yesterday, shows that not everything is going the way directors and scriptwriters, in the country and abroad, have planned -- inflating the reputation of the accused, and the interest in a trial that is conducted in a regular manner, according to the laws of this country.

And the script is well known. It has been outlined by an already threadbare formula that is put into circulation for writing about Yugoslav "dissidents." All sorts of things are put into it, anything one finds suitable. It ranges from the economic situation in the country to endangered human rights, and mentioning decrepit member of the opposition and critic Milovan Djilas who, according to the usual rules of the game, again occupies a place of honor in reports that are sent to the world. In doing so, one certainly keeps silent about some details of the trial itself. For instance, one does not report about moments when the six, probably with a view to showing and proving their own martyrdom, during the actual proceedings supply foreign correspondents with what they have just stated before the court. All these papers of theirs, written and mimeographed, of course, have even been circulating outside the courtrooms.

The scriptwriters and directors of this group, their concerned protectors in a part of the world press and elsewhere, use all sorts of things in order to "magnify" this event at any price, even ascribing to it an "inflammatory atmosphere," in which at least 200 persons have demonstrated in front of the district court building...!

As similar farsical stories and little stories have recently been persistently multiplied and woven around socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia, one can hardly talk about "journalists' canards" or hunting for sensations. One would rather think that something else is at stake: the increasingly overt and inconsiderate interference in this country's affairs. In that context, the trial is only a very small occasion to touch and feel other things, to lecture on democracy and other things, and, if possible, to even directly "help" the endangered in Yugoslavia. How can one otherwise interpret statements claiming that what is involved is the most significant political process since Tito's death, or the jeopardization of human rights of persons who "have no opportunity to become political leaders!"

How is one to interpret, therefore, among other musings, the attitudes of Austrian television commentator Paul Lendvai who says at one moment that "repression has been increasing in the country, even in moderate Serbia," giving the following "proofs": the trial against six intellecturals, the removal of famous journalists, and Draconian punishments meted out to Croatian and Albanian nationalists. All together, according to this petty pasquinade, this "shows" where nonaligned Yugoslavia and its self-managing system are today. And so on and so forth.

Let us remind primarily these and other such people that Yugoslavia long ago opened its borders to all well-meaning people, and that it has never concealed, to itself or the world, its own difficulties and problems. This does not mean, however, that it can allow such people and the likes of them who deal in dirty business to be protected by some stamp of FREEDOM [as published]. While in their countries, supposedly, democracy is flourishing, ideas too...(only, why can a Communist in the FRG not seek a job in the civil service...why are miners in Great Britain who have been on strike for months, facing great reprisals...why do people from poor metropolitan ghettos start and end their lives under cardboard boxes...?) It would be good if the colleagues would explain this and several other things to us in that professional, expertly, human way....

And one thing more, for the sake of reminding one again: In a legitimate and autonomous state, a court probably has the "right" to work legitimately and autonomously, according to valid laws of the country. Or perhaps we are all deceiving ourselves. Perhaps in these other countries from which the preachers of the fourth estate so hastily come to us these rules are not valid.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENDING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT FORMED

AU152155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Our editorial board, like the editorial boards of a large number of public media in the country, has been informed by a letter signed by writer Dobrica Cosic that a so-called committee for defending the freedom of thought and expression has been formed. The following are on Cosic's committee: Dimitrije Bogdanovic, Matija Beckovic, Ivan Jankovic, Neca Jovanov, Mihajlo Markovic, Andrija (Gam), Nikola Milosevic, Borislav Mihajlovic, Dragoslav Mihajlovic, Tanasije Mladenovic, Gojko Nikolis, Predrag Palavestra, Mica Popovic, Radovan Samardzic, Dragoslav Srejovic, Mladen Sabinovic, Ljubomir Tadic, and Kosta Cavoski.

Purpose Viewed

AU161026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Kosta Krajincanic commentary]

[Text] Foreign fighters concerned for human rights and freedom have now been joined by the committee of Dobrica Cosic. Thus, simultaneously with the campaign abroad that is throwing spears and shooting arrows at our system, accusing us of threatening democracy, hindering freedom of opinion and expression, and limiting fundamental human rights, our own concerned freedom lovers have now also made their appeal. Thus, freedom of thought and expression is so greatly threatened in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia that the existing framework and mechanisms of the system are insufficient for its defense and protection. Therefore a special committee must come to its aid which, as some kind of a forum of thinking people to whom all mysteries of human rights and freedoms have been revealed, would arbitrate whenever the officers of this forum assesses that our freedoms and rights are threatened.

Naturally, there is never enough freedom and democracy in any society and especially in ours. We have always emphasized this truth and we have been often more critical toward the mistakes that we made than even the most passionate of our own and foreign critics and criticizers. But if the formation of such a body is explained by the same reasons with which the propaganda agencies in the outside world are operating, then we must ask what the ultimate goal of the program of the committee for defending freedom of thought and expression is and to what kind of point of departure this program aspires.

According to NIN, the studiously elaborated program of a foreign power, prepared prior to Tito's death, includes among other things the following instructions: The ultimate goal is to abolish communist rule in any form in Yugoslavia. For this reason it is necessary to point consistently and constantly to Stalinist tendencies and thereby frighten the Yugoslav Communists and other leftists in the country and the world, and to systematically assist and give publicity to various opposition groups in Yugoslavia. In this connection it is necessary to advertise much more the various Yugoslav dissidents. These dissidents, the instructions say, do not necessarily have to be expressly anticommunist. It is perhaps even better if they are oriented humanistically, that is, such as the Praxis associates and other similar individuals. These actions must be linked to a maximum extent with the human rights campaign and the so-called Helsinki third basket, and so on and so forth.

Knowing who has used these instructions and how and to what extent anyone has used them is less important at the moment than the fact that the text of the program of the self-appointed committee for defending freedom of thought and expression exudes precisely an aspiration to present Yugoslav social order as a rule of ideological terror, bureaucratic arbitrariness, police, and persecution, that is, briefly, of Stalinism. Hence also the terminology, which is identical to the writing of a section of foreign press also in connection with the trial of the six individuals charged with association for the purpose of hostile activities, as well as whenever other arguments are used to show an alleged persecution mania [pogromastvo] and suppression of freedom in our country. Counting on an alliance with and support of foreign elements on the aggravated material and political conditions in the country and on the irresoluteness of society, which, in their opinion, must also take foreign public opinion into account, **the** opponents of our political system try in any form, be it a journal or some kind of a board or committee, to set up groups that would publicly struggle to change the political system of self-managing democracy into a multiparty system.

Under the slogan of protection of human rights and freedoms, the committee in fact sets forth a special kind of political program in which, in conformity with the aforementioned instructions, invokes precisely the international documents on human rights. True, it also invokes our Consititution but in this connection it characterizes our laws as undemocratic, which, to put it as mildly as possible, is [word indistinct] hypocrisy. There is no doubt that what is involved in this connection is yet another attempt to legalize the anticommunist opposition in order to achieve, through political partnership, political pluralism, that is, a multi-party system. One of the members of this self-appointed committee, Kosta Cavoski, in his book "Party Pluralism or Monism," solves this dilemna to the advantage of party pluralism and invokes, we quote, the practical use of the constitutional right of association.

These then, you see, are the points of departure of these and similar attempts enveloped in the defense of an abstract humanism. We do not know how, but those who have found themselves in this committee, keeping company with some hardened nationalists and open advocates of a multiparty system, should be aware of this. It is a great error to think that a multiparty system can be achieved in Yugoslavia and achieved least of all by using, that is, abusing the constitutional rights of association of citizens because the Constitution and the laws based on it enable society to forestall the efforts of those political forces that would struggle with means that are not inherent in the system against the political system of socialist self-management.

SUKRIJA, AXEN DISCUSS SFRY-GDR RELATIONS

LD152347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 15 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency [as received] President Ali Sukija and German Democratic Republic Socialist Unity Party (SUP) Central Committee Politburo member and SUP Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen have positively assessed relations and cooperation between the two parties and socialist countries. In their talks here today both sides stated their belief that there are all conditions for their further comprehensive promotion. Axen arrived two days ago for a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Sukrija expressed the hope that SUP Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker will soon visit Yugoslavia.

Sukrija and Axen informed each other about the internal developments of Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic and their parties' activities. They also discussed the two countries' efforts aimed at ensuring peace and equitable cooperation.

UN REPRESENTATIVE JOINS DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

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[Text] United Nations, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia considers that no state or group of states has the right to intervene or interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, said Yugoslavia's permanent U.N. representative, Ignac Golob.

Speaking in a U.N. General Assembly debate on Afghanistan, Golob stressed the self-determination and independence and the free choice of roads of social and political development are the inalienable right of every people and country. Selective application and arbitrary interpretation of the fundamental principles of international relations and citation of so-called security reasons and various bilateral and regional instruments have no justification, Golob added.

The resolution submitted to the General Assembly by 56 countries contains, above all, a demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and respect for its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status, the Yugoslav representative said.

The substantial disagreement between the Soviet Union and the majority of U.N. members was manifested in the debate on Afghanistan. Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovskiy stated that the limited Soviet military contingent would return home if interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs was stopped. But, he added, the United States allocates millions of dollars for aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistani territory.

Stressing that it is hard to believe that Afghanistan as a nonaligned country posed a threat to the Soviet Union, U.S. representative Jeane Kirkpatrick said her country will vote for the proposed resolution.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ITALY

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[Text] Rome, November 13 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the council of Yugoslavia's Confederation of Trade Unions led by Dusan Bogdanov, president of the council's presidency, is on a three-day visit to Italy now on an invitation from the General Confederation of Labour (CGIL).

A wide-ranging exchange of opinions on the activities of the two trade union organisations (CGIL - in Italy's social terrain and in consolidating workers' attainments of the previous years and decades, and Yugoslavia's confederation -- in the development of socialist self-management) started as early as from last night's meeting with leaders of Italy's strongest trade union centre headed by Luciano Lama, a well-known leader.

The talks were continued today. Considered were questions concerning the international role of trade unions in the struggle for the working class' rights, struggle for peace and international cooperation on equal terms.

The Yugoslav delegation talked also today with Franco Martini, deputy federal secretary of the CISL [Italian Confederation of Labor Unions] trade union centre.

A meeting with Giorgio Benvenuti, secretary-general of the UIL [Italian Union of Labor] trade union centre, was also scheduled.

SOCIAL COUNCIL DEBATES ORGANIZATIONS' INFLUENCE

LD161038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Members of the federal social council for questions of the social order today judged that the influence of sociopolitical organizations in the realization of joint interests at the level of the federation is insufficient. Moreover, it was noted at the session, inadequate work by political organizations is one of the basic causes of distortions in the political system. It was noted that omissions and shortcomings in the work of subjective forces cannot be eliminated merely by changes and supplements to the system, but also needs promotion of work methods in sociopolitical organizations.

Five analyses (on the LCY, SAWPY, the trade unions, the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia (SSOJ) and the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations (SUBNOR)) were prepared, amounting to 300 pages. They did not provide sufficient stimulus for a discussion of the problems, therefore the discussion was limited to the reading of reports prepared in advance and the presentation of the views of republican and provincial councils for questions of the social order. It is indisputable that constitutional solutions define the place and role of the LC, SAWPY, and Trade Union Federation council (SSJ) fairly precisely, while the position and role of the SSOJ and SUBNOR have not been fully utilized. Considerable differences are even evident between constitutional provisions in the republics and provinces.

In a discussion lasting several hours, most attention was paid to the work of the LC as the leading ideopolitical force of society. The general view was that in the past period the party had not acted sufficiently as a factor of cohesion and guidance, and, as a result, the development of the political system had been delayed considerably. This is a question of issues of the greatest social significance, the system of socio-economic relations, the unified bases of the political system, equality, and brotherhood and unity between the nations and nationalities and the country's independence and defense. These affect the essence of class relations in our society in the most direct manner.

Several participants proposed that the precongress period should be used to seek more appropriate statutory and organizational solutions for the work of soiopolitical organizations in the political system. This discussion should also serve this purpose. Togehter with past and future debate on the realization of joint interests by means of direct cooperation between the republics and provinces, it will serve to develop a document on these problems. This document will then be sent to all participants in the realization of joint interests in the federation.

ADMIRAL MAMULA MEETS WITH SLOVENE LEADERS

LD152337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides are paying a visit to the SR of Slovenia. In Ljubljana today, Adm of the Fleet Mamula had a meeting with the Slovene political leadership headed by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene Presidency. The meeting centered on topical issues concerning the level, development, and strengthening of the perparations for defense and self-protection in the republic and the way Slovene economy participates in the implementation of defense tasks. According to the republican committee for information, the guests from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, also visited some sections of the Iskra complex organization of associated labor.